

AUTOMORPHISMS OF ORDER THREE ON NUMERICAL GODEAUX SURFACES

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ABSTRACT. We prove that a numerical Godeaux surface cannot have an automorphism of order three.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is devoted to a basic open problem about surfaces: the classification of surfaces of general type and their automorphisms. We will work over the complex numbers. Complex surfaces have been classified by Enriques and Kodaira in terms of their Kodaira dimension κ .

While surfaces with $\kappa \leq 1$ are quite well-known, we have much less information about surfaces of general type, i.e. those for which $\kappa = 2$. Their complete classification is still an open problem even though there are important contributions from many mathematicians (for a general reference see [BCP]).

We know that minimal surfaces of general type are subdivided into classes according to the value of three main invariants: the self-intersection of the canonical divisor K_S^2 , the holomorphic Euler characteristic $\chi(S, \mathcal{O}_S)$ and the geometric genus $p_g(S) := h^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(K_S)) = h^2(S, \mathcal{O}_S)$. Here we are mainly interested in those surfaces with the lowest invariants:

Definition 1.1. A **numerical Godeaux surface** is a minimal complex surface of general type S with $p_g(S) = 0$, $K_S^2 = 1$, $\chi(\mathcal{O}_S) = 1$.

The first example of such a surface can be found in [G] and it is the quotient of a smooth quintic in \mathbb{P}^3 with a free $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ action. This example turns out to have non-trivial torsion, and in fact it has $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ as a torsion group.

Much information about the torsion group of numerical Godeaux surfaces can be obtained by the study of the base points of the tricanonical system $|3K_S|$. This is an important result by Miyaoka (see [Miy]). It is known (see [Miy, R]) that the moduli spaces of numerical Godeaux surfaces with torsion group $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$ are irreducible of dimension 8.

As for every surface of general type $Aut(S)$ is a finite group (see also [X1, X2, X3]). It is still a quite difficult problem to determine the group $Aut(S)$.

The simplest case is that of a surfaces S admitting an involution, i.e. an automorphism of order 2. For Godeaux surfaces in [KL] Keum and Lee study the fixed locus of the involution under the hypothesis that the bicanonical system $|2K_S|$ of the surface has no fixed component.

In their work [CCM2] Calabri, Ciliberto and Mendes Lopes complete the above study by removing this hypothesis. Their result is the following:

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Theorem 1.2. *A numerical Godeaux surface S with an involution is birationally equivalent to one of the following:*

- (1) *a double plane of Campedelli type;*
- (2) *a double plane branched along a reduced curve which is the union of two distinct lines r_1, r_2 and a curve of degree 12 with the following singularities:*
 - *the point $q_0 = r_1 \cap r_2$ of multiplicity 4;*
 - *a point $q_i \in r_i$, $i = 1, 2$ of type $[4, 4]$, where the tangent line is r_i ;*
 - *further three points q_3, q_4, q_5 of multiplicity 4 and a point q_6 of type $[3, 3]$, such that there is no conic through q_1, \dots, q_6 ;*
- (3) *a double cover of an Enriques surface branched along a curve of arithmetic genus 2.*

In case 3 the torsion group of S is $\text{Tors}(S) = \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, whilst in case 2 is either $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$.

We recall that a double plane of Campedelli type is a double plane branched along a curve of degree 10 with a 4-tuple point and 5 points of type $[3, 3]$, not lying on a conic. An example of such a double plane can be found in [S].

We want to extend the method used in [CCM2] in order to classify such numerical Godeaux surfaces S having an automorphism σ of order three. Our main result is

Theorem 1.3. *A numerical Godeaux surface S cannot have an automorphism of order 3.*

It is possible to construct (see also [Cal, T]) a minimal smooth resolution of the cover $p : S \rightarrow \Sigma = S/\sigma$, i.e. a commutative diagram

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & S \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ Y & \xrightarrow{\eta} & \Sigma \end{array}$$

where X and Y are smooth surfaces and $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is the triple cover induced by σ . The main idea is then to apply the theory of abelian covers following [P].

We start our analysis, using Hurwitz formula and the topological Euler characteristic e to estimate the number of isolated fixed points of the action of σ on S . Such points can be mapped either to ordinary triple points or to double points of type A_2 . We determine some basic properties of the invariant part Λ of the tricanonical system $|3K_S|$, which can be either a pencil or a net and it is mapped to a system $|N|$ over the quotient surface Y . Moreover we study the adjoint systems to $|N|$ with the help of [CCM1, lemma 2.2]. All the relevant numerical properties are collected in proposition 4.12. We also have a subdivision in three major cases (see the list of page 6) according to the intersection number R_0K_S and h_2 , where R_0 is the divisorial part of the ramification locus of σ while h_2 is the number of isolated fixed points of σ mapped to A_2 -singularities.

A numerical analysis of these three cases is worked out in sections 5, 6, 7 where using some properties of nef divisors and fibrations it is shown (see theorems 5.17 and 6.2) that the first two cases cannot occur. In the third case the system $|N|$ on Y (and also Λ on S) is a pencil and its movable part induces a fibration over Y . An analysis of the singular fibres determines the possibilities listed in theorem 7.7. It is quite easy to see, although it is a very important information, that Y is a smooth rational surface (proposition 7.1).

Sections 8 and 9 are devoted to a deeper study of the adjoint systems to the pencil $|N|$ and to exclude some of the cases coming from theorem 7.7. We also divide the remaining group of cases between Del Pezzo cases and ruled cases (see definitions 8.3 and 8.4), since either Y is a blow-up of \mathbb{P}^2 at a certain number of points, or Y has a rational pencil with self-intersection 0. Moreover we show that the divisorial part R_0 of the ramification locus of the order three automorphism σ on the numerical Godeaux surface S is either 0 or it has only one irreducible component.

Last sections deal with a more geometric study. We first analyze the ruled cases. We show that Y after contraction of suitable curves can be mapped onto $\mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_1$ or \mathbb{F}_2 and that, by blowing up a point and contracting again, we can always reduce to \mathbb{F}_1 . Then we can actually see, birationally speaking, our surface S as triple plane.

A computation of the movable part $|A'|$ of the pencil $|N|$ on Y allows us to show that ruled cases cannot actually occur.

Finally we study the Del Pezzo cases where the rational surface Y is mapped to the projective plane blown-up at seven, eight or thirteen points. The computation of the exceptional curves coming from the blow-up of the isolated fixed points on S tells us that also Del Pezzo cases do not occur.

One might now ask whether there are numerical Godeaux surfaces with automorphisms of order $p > 3$ and, if so, might want to classify them. As we have seen, this is not an easy problem in general. However we notice that Stagnaro's construction (see [S]) gives us an example of a numerical Godeaux surface S with an order 5 automorphism. In fact in this case the surface S is birationally equivalent to a double plane

$$(1.2) \quad z^2 = f_{10}(x, y)$$

where $f_{10}(x, y)$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree 10 which is invariant under the plane transformation $(x, y) \longrightarrow (\lambda x, \lambda^2 y)$ where $\lambda = e^{2\pi i/5}$. One can easily show that

$$(x, y, z) \longrightarrow (\lambda x, \lambda^2 y, z)$$

is an automorphism of order 5 on (1.2) hence on the numerical Godeaux surface S . Thus the non-existence of order 3 automorphisms on numerical Godeaux surfaces appears as a quite surprising result.

The results contained in this paper are part of the author's Ph.D. thesis [Pa] which can be also found at the following web address

<http://ricerca.mat.uniroma3.it/dottorato/Tesi/tesipalmieri.pdf>

Notation. Throughout the paper linear equivalence of divisors is denoted by \equiv , whereas numerical equivalence is denoted by \sim . The intersection product of two divisors A and B on a surface is denoted by AB . The remaining notation is standard in algebraic geometry.

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2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Let us consider a numerical Godeaux surface S (see definition 1.1) with an order 3 automorphism σ and let $p : S \longrightarrow \Sigma$ be the projection of S to its quotient $\Sigma = S / \langle \sigma \rangle$. Let also $\pi : X \longrightarrow Y$ be the resolution of the cover $S \longrightarrow \Sigma$ with X and Y smooth as in [Cal, T]. So we have the commutative diagram (1.1).

Let us fix the notation: R_0 is the ramification divisor of p , h_1 is the number of isolated fixed points p_i of σ which descend to triple point singularities of Σ , whereas h_2 is the number of isolated fixed points q_j of σ which descend to double point singularities of Σ . We also set $E = \sum_{i=1}^{h_1} E_i$ where E_i is the exceptional curve corresponding to the point p_i . We will denote the reducible (-1) -curve which contracts to a point q_j by $F_j + G_j + H_j$ where F_j, H_j are (-1) -curves and G_j is a (-3) -curve with $F_j G_j = H_j G_j = 1$, $F_j H_j = 0$. The sum of the curves F_i, G_i and H_i will be similarly denoted by F, G, H . Let finally $B_0 = \pi(\varepsilon^*(R_0))$ and E'_i, F'_i etc. be the images of E_i, F_i, \dots via π .

So we have $R = \text{Ram}(\pi) = \varepsilon^*(R_0) + E + F + H$ and, by Hurwitz formula,

$$(2.1) \quad K_X = \pi^*(K_Y) + 2R = \pi^*(K_Y) + 2\varepsilon^*(R_0) + 2E + 2F + 2H$$

while since X is a blow-up of S

$$(2.2) \quad K_X = \varepsilon^*(K_S) + E + 2F + G + 2H$$

Lemma 2.1. *We have*

$$(2.3) \quad \varepsilon^*(R_0)K_X = R_0K_S, \quad \varepsilon^*(R_0)\pi^*(K_Y) = B_0K_Y$$

$$(2.4) \quad B_0K_Y = R_0K_S - 2R_0^2.$$

Proof. Let us compute $\varepsilon^*(R_0)K_X$ using formulas 2.1 and 2.2. We notice that, since $\pi^*(B_0) = 3R_0$, $\varepsilon^*(R_0)\pi^*(K_Y) = B_0K_Y$. By (2.1) we obtain

$$\varepsilon^*(R_0)K_X = \varepsilon^*(R_0)(\pi^*(K_Y) + 2\varepsilon^*(R_0) + 2E + 2F + 2H) = B_0K_Y + 2R_0^2$$

Instead, by (2.2) we find

$$\varepsilon^*(R_0)K_X = \varepsilon^*(R_0)(\varepsilon^*(K_S) + E + 2F + G + 2H) = R_0K_S$$

The desired result follows. \square

Proposition 2.2. *Let S, σ, X, Y be as above. Then the number of isolated fixed points of σ satisfies*

$$(2.5) \quad h_1 + 2h_2 = 6 + \frac{3R_0K_S - R_0^2}{2}.$$

Moreover we have

$$(2.6) \quad K_Y^2 = \frac{1}{3}[K_S^2 - (h_1 + 3h_2) + 4R_0^2 - 4R_0K_S].$$

Proof. Computing the Euler numbers of X and Y we obtain

$$(2.7) \quad e(X) = 3e(Y) - 2e(R).$$

Now,

$$-e(R) = -e(\varepsilon^*(R_0)) - 2(h_1 + 2h_2) = R_0^2 + R_0K_S - 2(h_1 + 2h_2)$$

$$e(X) = 12 - K_X^2, \quad e(Y) = 12 - K_Y^2$$

so from (2.7)

$$(2.8) \quad 12 - K_X^2 = 3(12 - K_Y^2) + 2(R_0^2 + R_0K_S) - 4(h_1 + 2h_2)$$

Again from (2.1), (2.3) and (2.4)

$$(2.9) \quad K_X^2 = (\pi^*(K_Y) + 2\varepsilon^*(R))_0 + 2E + 2F + 2H)^2 = 3K_Y^2 - 4R_0^2 + 4R_0K_S$$

hence

$$K_Y^2 = \frac{1}{3}[K_X^2 + 4R_0^2 - 4R_0K_S] = \frac{1}{3}[K_S^2 - (h_1 + 3h_2) + 4R_0^2 - 4R_0K_S]$$

Putting all these together and substituting (2.9) in (2.8) we obtain

$$12 - 3K_Y^2 + 4R_0^2 - 4R_0K_S = 36 - 3K_Y^2 + 2(R_0^2 + R_0K_S) - 4(h_1 + 2h_2)$$

from which we infer

$$h_1 + 2h_2 = 6 + \frac{3R_0K_S - R_0^2}{2}$$

as wanted. \square

Remark 2.3. Using the above proposition we immediately have

$$(2.10) \quad K_Y^2 = \frac{1}{3}[K_S^2 - 6 - h_2 + \frac{9}{2}R_0^2 - \frac{11}{2}R_0K_S].$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} 2K_X - R &= 2(\pi^*(K_Y) + 2R) - R = \pi^*(2K_Y) + 3R = \pi^*(2K_Y + B) \\ 3K_X &= 3(\pi^*(K_Y) + 2R) = \pi^*(3K_Y + 2B) \end{aligned}$$

and from the theory of abelian triple covers (see [Mir, P])

$$(2.11) \quad \pi_*\mathcal{O}_X = \mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(-L_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(-L_2).$$

Then

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{aligned} \pi_*(\mathcal{O}_X(2K_X - R)) &= \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B) \otimes (\mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(-L_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(-L_2)) \\ &= \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + L_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + L_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \pi_*(\mathcal{O}_X(3K_X)) &= \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + 2B) \otimes (\mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(-L_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(-L_2)) \\ &= \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + 2B) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + B + L_2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + B + L_1) \end{aligned}$$

In particular

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(2K_X)) \geq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(2K_X - R)) \geq h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) \geq 0 \\ 4 &= h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(3K_X)) \geq h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + 2B)) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.4. We note that $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + 2B)) = 4$ cannot occur, because if so, then each curve of the tricanonical system $|3K_X|$ would be invariant under the action of σ , hence the tricanonical map $\phi_{|3K_X|}$ would be composed with σ : this is not possible since $\phi_{|3K_X|}$ is a birational map (see [Miy]).

Lemma 2.5. *The divisor $N = 3K_Y + 2B_0 + E' - 3G'$ on Y is nef and big with $N^2 = 3, NK_Y = 1 - 2R_0K_S$.*

Proof. We just observe that $\pi^*(N) = \varepsilon^*(3K_S)$. which is nef and big since S is of general type. \square

We now want to apply Kawamata-Viehweg theorem (see for example [BPV]) to compute the dimensions of $H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + 2B))$ and $H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B))$ as vector spaces. We obtain the following

Proposition 2.6. *In the above setting we have*

- (a) $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + 2B)) = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = 2 + R_0K_S$
- (b) $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) = \frac{1}{3}(2h_2 - 2 - R_0K_S)$

Moreover, we have $0 \leq R_0K_S \leq 1$ and it can be $R_0K_S = 1$ if and only if $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) = 1$ and $h_2 = 3$.

Proof. (a) We determine some curves in the fixed part of $|3K_Y + 2B|$. We can write $|3K_Y + 2B| = |N| + E' + 2F' + 2H' + 3G'$. So we have $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(3K_Y + 2B)) = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N))$. Moreover, since $\pi^*(N) = \varepsilon^*(3K_S)$, using the formula

$$\pi_*(\mathcal{O}_X(\varepsilon^*(3K_S))) = \mathcal{O}_Y(N) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(N - L_1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(N - L_2)$$

and the fact that $h^i(S, \mathcal{O}_S(3K_S)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$, we find $h^i(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Then, using lemma 2.5 one has

$$0 \leq h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = \chi(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = 1 + \frac{N(N - K_Y)}{2} = 2 + R_0K_S$$

- (b) Again we determine some curves in the fixed part of $|2K_Y + B|$. We have

$$h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B_0 + E' - G'))$$

But we can also write

$$2K_Y + B_0 + E' - G' = K_Y + (K_Y + B_0 + E' - G') = K_Y + \frac{1}{3}N + \frac{1}{3}B_0 + \frac{2}{3}E'$$

and by Kawamata-Viehweg theorem

$$h^i(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B_0 + E' - G')) = 0 \quad \text{for all } i > 0.$$

Then, as in (a), using (2.4), (2.5), (2.6) we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B_0 + E' - G')) &= \chi(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B_0 + E' - G')) \\ &= 1 + \frac{(2K_Y + B_0 + E' - G')(K_Y + B_0 + E' - G')}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}[3 + K_S^2 - 6 + 2h_2 - R_0K_S] = \frac{1}{3}(2h_2 - 2 - R_0K_S) \end{aligned}$$

The last assertion follows by remark 2.4 and $0 \leq h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) \leq 2$. \square

So we are left with only three possible cases, according to the values of R_0K_S and of h_2 :

- (i) $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = 3$, $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) = 1$, $R_0K_S = 1$, $h_2 = 3$
- (ii) $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = 2$, $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) = 2$, $R_0K_S = 0$, $h_2 = 4$
- (iii) $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = 2$, $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) = 0$, $R_0K_S = 0$, $h_2 = 1$

Lemma 2.7. *For any $1 \leq i \leq 2$, $0 \leq j \leq 2$ we have $h^j(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(-L_i)) = 0$. In particular $L_i^2 + L_iK_Y = -2$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

Proof. It is immediate from (2.11) since X is birational to a numerical Godeaux surface and Y is smooth. \square

Proposition 2.8. *Assume case (iii) above holds and $\ell = 1$. Then R_0 is an irreducible (-2) -curve and $h_1 = 4 + \ell = 5$. Let $\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}$ be a primitive third root of unity and let h_{11} and h_{12} be the number of curves E_i such that the eigenvalue of the action of $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ on E_i is ω and ω^2 respectively. Then if ω is the eigenvalue corresponding to R_0 then $h_{11} = 2, h_{12} = 3$.*

Proof. Since case (iii) holds from (2.5) we infer $h_1 = 4 + \ell = 5$.

We now write as \bar{E}'_+ and \bar{E}'_- the sum of the curves E'_i associated to the same eigenvalue ω and ω^2 respectively. Since $h_1 = 5 = h_{11} + h_{12}$ from the theory of abelian triple covers we have

$$3L_1 \equiv B_0 + E'_+ + 2\bar{E}'_- + F' + 2H'$$

and we find

$$L_1 K_Y = \frac{1}{3}(B_0 + E'_+ + 2\bar{E}'_- + F' + 2H')K_Y = \frac{14 - h_{11}}{3} + 1$$

hence $h_{11} \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ that forces $h_{11} = 2, h_{12} = 3$ or $h_{11} = 5, h_{12} = 0$. Furthermore

$$L_1^2 = \frac{1}{9}(B_0 + E'_+ + 2\bar{E}'_- + F' + 2H')^2 = -9 + h_{11}$$

From lemma 2.7 we know that $L_1^2 + L_1 K_Y = -2$ hence

$$-2 = L_1^2 + L_1 K_Y = -9 + h_{11} + \frac{14 - h_{11}}{3} + 1 = \frac{2h_{11} - 10}{3}$$

and $h_{11} = 2$. □

3. THE INVARIANT PART OF THE TRICANONICAL SYSTEM

Before going on, we want to better understand the properties of the curves in $|N|$ (which is always non-empty). In particular, in lemma 2.5 we have seen that $N^2 = 3$ and $NK_Y = 1 - 2R_0K_S$ so that

$$p_a(N) = 1 + \frac{N^2 + NK_Y}{2} = 1 + \frac{3 + 1 - 2R_0K_S}{2} = 3 - R_0K_S.$$

Lemma 3.1. *Let S be a numerical Godeaux surface and let Λ be a linear subsystem of $|3K_S|$ with $\dim \Lambda \geq 1$ and $\Lambda = \mathcal{A} + \Phi$ where \mathcal{A} is the movable part and Φ is the fixed part of Λ . Then the general member $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is reduced and irreducible and one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

- a) $AK_S = 2, \Phi K_S = 1, A^2 = 0, 2, 4, p_a(\Phi) \leq 2$
- b) $AK_S = 3, \Phi K_S = 0$ and either $A^2 = 1, 3, 5, 7, p_a(\Phi) \leq 0$ or $\Phi = 0$.

Moreover, if $A^2 = 4$ then $A \sim 2K_S$.

Proof. We have $3 = 3K_S^2 = \Lambda K_S = AK_S + \Phi K_S$. Moreover, by Miyaoka [Miy], we know that $AK_S \geq 2$. This implies either $AK_S = 2, \Phi K_S = 1$ or $AK_S = 3, \Phi K_S = 0$. In the former case by the Index theorem (see [BPV])

$$0 \geq (A - 2K_S)^2 = A^2 + 4 - 8 = A^2 - 4$$

and

$$0 \geq (\Phi - K_S)^2 = \Phi^2 + 1 - 2 = \Phi^2 - 1$$

which proves a). A similar argument shows b). To see the irreducibility of A simply observe that if $A = A_1 + A_2$ was reducible then $A_1K_S, A_2K_S \geq 2$ and $AK_S \geq 4$. Contradiction. □

Proposition 3.2. *If the linear system $|N|$ has fixed part, then $|N| = |A'| + \Phi'$ with $A'^2 = 0, 1, 2$ and the general curve of $|A'|$ is smooth. Moreover $A'N = AK_S$, $A'B_0 = AR_0$.*

Proof. Since $\pi^*(N) = \varepsilon^*(3K_S)$ there is a linear subsystem Λ of $|3K_S|$ such that $\varepsilon^*(\Lambda) = \pi^*(|N|)$ and $\dim \Lambda = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) - 1 = 1 + R_0K_S$. Thus we can apply lemma 3.1 to Λ . Moreover the strict transform \tilde{A} of A is the movable part of $\pi^*(|N|)$, so $\tilde{A} = \pi^*(A')$ where $|A'|$ is the movable part of $|N|$. Then

$$9 \geq \varepsilon^*(A)^2 \geq \tilde{A}^2 = \pi^*(A')^2 = 3A'^2.$$

This forces \tilde{A}^2 to be 0, 3, 6 or 9. If $\tilde{A}^2 = 9$ then $\tilde{A} = A$ and the linear system Λ , hence $|N|$, has no fixed part. The last assertion is an easy computation. \square

We now focus our attention on the case $\dim \Lambda = 1 + R_0K_S = 1$ or equivalently $R_0K_S = 0$. Then \mathcal{A} is a pencil and A^2 is the number of base points of \mathcal{A} .

Remark 3.3. We note that, if $R_0K_S = 0$, since $\Lambda = A + \Phi \equiv 3K_S$, for each irreducible component R_{0i} of R_0 , we have either $AR_{0i} = 0$ or $R_{0i} \leq \Phi$. Then $AR_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} AR_{0i} \leq A\Phi$. On the other hand

$$9 = \Lambda^2 = A^2 + 2A\Phi + \Phi^2$$

and

$$3\Phi K_S = \Phi\Lambda = A\Phi + \Phi^2.$$

Therefore

$$0 \leq AR_0 \leq A\Phi = 9 - A^2 - 3\Phi K_S.$$

Moreover the $A\Phi$ intersection points between A and Φ form an invariant set for the action of $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ on S .

Let us write $\varepsilon^*(A) = \tilde{A} + D$ with D a sum of exceptional divisors with certain multiplicities.

Remark 3.4. Let us write $\varepsilon^*(\Phi) = \tilde{\Phi} + D'$. Then there exists a divisor Φ'' on Y such that $\pi^*(\Phi'') = \tilde{\Phi}$ and $\pi^*(\Phi') = \tilde{\Phi} + D + D'$. This implies $(D + D')^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Moreover, the multiplicity of each curve E_k , F or H in $D + D'$ is a multiple of 3, since they appear in the branch locus of the cover $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ and $D + D' = \pi^*(\Phi' - \tilde{\Phi})$ is a pull-back of a divisor on Y .

We also remark that if $\Phi = 0$ we have $\tilde{\Phi} \equiv D' \equiv 0$ hence $\pi^*(\Phi') \equiv D$.

Lemma 3.5. *For each simple base point of A which is an isolated fixed point q_j the self-intersection \tilde{A}^2 of \tilde{A} drops exactly by 2. Moreover either $\varepsilon^*(A) = \tilde{A} + 2F_j + G_j + H_j$ or $\varepsilon^*(A) = \tilde{A} + F_j + G_j + 2H_j$.*

Proof. We simply blow up q_j as shown in [Cal] or [T] and compute $\varepsilon^*(A)$. \square

Similarly one can show

Lemma 3.6. *For each double base point of A which is an isolated fixed point q_j the self-intersection \tilde{A}^2 of \tilde{A} drops at least by 5. In any case this can only happen when $A^2 \geq 6$. Moreover, if q_j is a node then $\varepsilon^*(A) = \tilde{A} + 3F_j + 2G_j + 3H_j$, if q_j is a cusp then $\varepsilon^*(A) = \tilde{A} + 3F_j + 2G_j + 2H_j$. Finally if q_j is neither a node nor a cusp then $A^2 = 9$ and $\varepsilon^*(A) = \tilde{A} + 4F_j + 2G_j + 2H_j$.*

Lemma 3.7. *If the general $A \in \mathcal{A}$ has a triple point singularity at one of the isolated fixed point q_j we have $A^2 = 9$ and q_j is an ordinary triple point. Moreover $\varepsilon^*(A) = \tilde{A} + 3F_j + 3G_j + 3H_j$.*

Remark 3.8. From remark 3.4 when $A^2 = 9$ (or equivalently $\Phi = 0$) we have $D' = 0$ and each component of D different from G has multiplicity $m \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. In particular if we look at the multiplicities α_j of A at the points q_j we find, using lemmas 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7, the following possibilities:

- (1) $\alpha_j = 0$
- (2) $\alpha_j = 2$ and q_j is a node
- (3) $\alpha_j = 3$ and q_j is an ordinary triple point.

Moreover the multiplicity m_i of the general curve A at any of the points p_i can be different from 0 (hence $m_i = 3$ since $m_i \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$) only when $\alpha_j = 0$ for all the points q_j .

Remark 3.9. Assume $p_a(A') = g$. Then $A'K_Y = 2g - 2 - A'^2$. On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} 3A'K_Y &= \pi^*(A')\pi^*(K_Y) \stackrel{(2.1)}{=} \tilde{A}(K_X - 2\varepsilon^*(R_0) - 2E - 2F - 2H) \\ &= (\varepsilon^*(A) - D)(\varepsilon^*(K_S - 2R_0) + G - E) \\ &= AK_S - 2AR_0 - DG + DE \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$(3.1) \quad AK_S - 2AR_0 - DG + DE = 6g - 6 - 3A'^2.$$

Lemma 3.10. *In the above setting we have $DG = 0$ unless $A^2 = 9$ and the general $A \in \mathcal{A}$ has an ordinary triple point at q . In the latter case $DG = -3$. In particular the general $A \in \mathcal{A}$ cannot have a cusp at q .*

Proof. If $\text{mult}_q A = 0$ then obviously $DG = 0$. Therefore we can assume $\alpha := \text{mult}_q A \geq 1$. We notice that

$$(3.2) \quad 3A'G' = \pi^*(A')\pi^*(G') = \tilde{A}G = (\varepsilon^*(A) - D)G = -DG$$

and then $DG \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Then simply compute DG when $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$ using lemmas 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7. \square

As an immediate consequence of lemma 3.10 and of equation (3.2) we have

Corollary 3.11. *In the above setting we have $A'G' = 0$ unless $A^2 = 9$ and the general A has an ordinary triple point at q . In this latter case $A'G' = 1$.*

We now concentrate our analysis on the case $\dim \Lambda = 1$ and $h_2 = 1$, which is case (iii) of the list at page 6.

Proposition 3.12. *Assume $\dim \Lambda = 1$ and $h_2 = 1$. Then when $A'^2 = 0$ one of the following possibilities holds:*

- (0a) $A^2 = 2$, $AR_0 = 0$, $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = 0$, $D = E_1 + E_2$
- (0b) $A^2 = 2$, $AR_0 = 1$, $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = 0$, $D = 2F + G + H$
- (0c) $A^2 = 3$, $AR_0 = 0$, $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = 0$, $D = E_1 + E_2 + E_3$
- (0d) $A^2 = 3$, $AR_0 = 1$, $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = 0$, $D = E_1 + 2F + G + H$
- (0e) $A^2 = 4$, $AR_0 = 0$, $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = 0$, $D = 2E_1$
- (0f) $A^2 = 5$, $AR_0 = 0$, $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = 0$, $D = 2E_1 + E_2$
- (0g) $A^2 = 9$, $AR_0 = 0$, $g = 2$, $A'K_Y = 2$, $D = 3F + 3G + 3H$

$$(0h) \ A^2 = 9, AR_0 = 0, g = 1, A'K_Y = 0, D = 3E_1$$

Moreover when cases (0g) or (0h) hold we have $\Phi = 0$, i.e., the invariant pencil $\Lambda \leq |3K_S|$ on S has no fixed part.

Proof. Let us assume $A'^2 = 0$. We start by considering $A^2 \leq 7$. From lemma 3.10 we have $DG = 0$. Then, if $D = uF + vG + wH + \sum_{i=1}^{h_1} a_i E_i$, (3.1) becomes

$$(3.3) \quad AK_S - 2AR_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{h_1} a_i = 6g - 6$$

Let us begin with $A^2 = 0$. Then $D = 0$ and $\tilde{A} = \varepsilon^*(A)$. Moreover from lemma 3.1 $AK_S = 2$ and from remark 3.3 we have $0 \leq AR_0 \leq A\Phi = 6$. Hence by (3.3)

$$2 - 2AR_0 = 6g - 6$$

and then $AR_0 = 1, 4$ since $AR_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. The intersection cycle $A \cdot \Phi$ is composed of six points with multiplicities. From remark 3.3 (we recall that we are assuming $R_0K_S = 0$) these points are organized in orbits for the action of $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$. Each orbit contains either three distinct points or only one fixed point, which can a priori be an isolated fixed point. The latter case cannot actually occur since A and Φ have no isolated fixed point in common. Then we should have $AR_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Contradiction.

When $A^2 = 1$ we have $AK_S = 3$, $AR_0 \leq A\Phi = 8$ and from lemma 3.5 $D = E_1$. Then from remark 3.4 we have $D' \geq 2E_1$. Since $A \cdot \Phi$ is composed by 8 points with multiplicities and the only isolated fixed point in $A \cap \Phi$ is p_1 , which is double for the 0-cycle $A \cdot \Phi$, from remark 3.3 we have $AR_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. From (3.3) we have

$$2 - 2AR_0 = 3 - 2AR_0 - 1 = 6g - 6$$

Then $AR_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ and this is impossible. The rest of the proof when $A^2 \leq 7$ is similar.

Finally we consider $A^2 = 9$. We know from lemma 3.1 that $\Phi = 0$. Using remark 3.3 we find $AR_0 = 0$. Moreover from remarks 3.4 and 3.8, $D' = 0$ and the general A has either multiplicity 0 or 3 at each of the isolated fixed points p_j , and it can be 3 only if the multiplicity at q is 0. Then we have the following possibilities for D :

a) $D = 3F + 3G + 3H$: in this case from lemma 3.10 $DG = -3$ and (3.1) becomes

$$6 = 3 - 0 + 3 - 0 = AK_S - 2AR_0 - DG + DE = 6g - 6 - 3A'^2 = 6g - 6$$

which has the only solution $g = 2$, $A'K_Y = 2$.

b) $D = 3E_1$: equation (3.1) becomes

$$0 = 3 - 0 + 0 - 3 = AK_S - 2AR_0 - DG + DE = 6g - 6$$

which forces $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = 0$. □

With a similar argument one can show (see [Pa, prop. 2.2.14, 2.2.15]):

Proposition 3.13. *Assume $\dim \Lambda = 1$ and $h_2 = 1$. Then when $A'^2 = 1$ one of the following possibilities holds:*

- (1a) $A^2 = 3$, $AR_0 = 0$, $g = 2$, $A'K_Y = 1$, $D = 0$
- (1b) $A^2 = 3$, $AR_0 = 3$, $g = 1$, $A'K_Y = -1$, $D = 0$
- (1c) $A^2 = 3$, $AR_0 = 6$, $g = 0$, $A'K_Y = -3$, $D = 0$
- (1d) $A^2 = 5$, $AR_0 = 0$, $g = 2$, $A'K_Y = 1$, $D = 2F + G + H$

- (1e) $A^2 = 5, AR_0 = 3, g = 1, A'K_Y = -1, D = 2F + G + H$
 (1f) $A^2 = 9, AR_0 = 0, g = 2, A'K_Y = 1, D = 3F + 2G + 3H$

Moreover when case (1f) holds we have $\Phi = 0$, i.e., the invariant pencil $\Lambda \leq |3K_S|$ on S has no fixed part.

Proposition 3.14. *Assume $\dim \Lambda = 1$ and $h_2 = 1$. The case $A'^2 = 2$ cannot occur.*

Remark 3.15. There is only one possibility left out by propositions 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14. This is the case $A^2 = 9, D = 0$ or, equivalently, $A' = N$. Then from lemma 2.5 we know $g = 3, A'K_Y = NK_Y = 1$.

Corollary 3.16. *In the above setting, when $D = 2F + G + H + \sum_i a_i E_i$ we find $A'H' = 0$.*

4. ADJOINT SYSTEMS TO THE PENCIL $|N|$

We also state here some properties of the adjoint system $|K_Y + N|$ which will be useful later. We know that $h^2(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0$, so Y is a regular surface, and that we have a linear system $|N|$ of nef and big curves on Y . Let us consider the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(-N) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_N \rightarrow 0$$

Since N is nef and big we have $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(-N)) = h^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(-N)) = 0$ and

$$h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(K_Y + N)) = h^2(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(-N)) = h^1(N, \mathcal{O}_N) = p_a(N) = 3 - R_0K_S$$

Then $|N + K_Y|$ is a linear system of curves with arithmetic genus given by the formulas (see also lemma 2.5)

$$\begin{aligned} (4.1) \quad (N + K_Y)^2 &= N^2 + K_Y^2 + 2NK_Y = 5 + K_Y^2 - 4R_0K_S \\ (N + K_Y)K_Y &= K_Y^2 + NK_Y = K_Y^2 + 1 - 2R_0K_S \\ p_a(N + K_Y) &= 1 + \frac{(N + K_Y)(N + 2K_Y)}{2} = 4 + K_Y^2 - 3R_0K_S \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.1. We observe that $N + K_Y$ is not nef. In fact $(N + K_Y)G'_i = K_Y G'_i = -1$.

From [CCM1, lemma 2.2] if $N + K_Y$ is not nef then every irreducible curve Z such that $Z(N + K_Y) < 0$ is a (-1) -curve with $ZN = 0$. By contracting the curves and repeating the above argument we can see that after contracting each (-1) -cycle on Y such that $ZN = 0$ we get a surface on which N and its adjoint are both nef divisors.

Lemma 4.2. *The number n of (-1) -cycles Z on Y different from the ones of G' for which $ZN = 0$ is greater or equal than*

$$\frac{35}{6}R_0K_S - \frac{3}{2}R_0^2 - \frac{10 + 2h_2}{3}.$$

Proof. Let Z be such a cycle. Then for any other (-1) -cycle Z' that does not intersect N we have $ZZ' = 0$ by the Index theorem. In particular Z does not intersect any curve G'_i . Then

$$(4.2) \quad 0 = ZN = Z(3K_Y + 2B_0 + E' - 3G') = -3 + 2B_0Z + E'Z$$

and there is a (-3) -curve E'_i intersecting Z positively. Moreover since $E'_iN = 0$ we have $(Z \pm E'_i)^2 < 0$ hence $-1 \leq ZE'_i \leq 1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, h_1$.

We know that $N + K_Y - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - G'$ is nef and, by lemma 2.5 and equation (2.10),

$$0 \leq (N + K_Y - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - G')^2 = \frac{10 + 2h_2}{3} + \frac{3}{2}R_0^2 - \frac{35}{6}R_0K_S + n.$$

□

Let us set $N_1 := N + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$.

4.1. The (-1) -cycles Z_i . We now analyse the irreducible components of the above (-1) -cycles Z_i . From the nefness of N and N_1 we find

Proposition 4.3. *In the above setting each irreducible component of the (-1) -cycles Z is a curve C such that $CN = CN_1 = 0$.*

Corollary 4.4. *The curves F'_j and H'_j satisfy $F'_jN_1 = H'_jN_1 = 0$ for any $j = 1, \dots, h_2$. In particular $F'_j \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = H'_j \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = 0$.*

Proof. Simply compute F'_jN_1 (resp. H'_jN_1) using the above proposition and recalling that F'_j and H'_j are (-3) -curves such that $F'_jN = H'_jN = 0$. □

Corollary 4.5. *For any irreducible curve E'_k or B_{0k} we find*

$$E'_k \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \geq 0, \quad B_{0k} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \geq 0.$$

Proof. The statement is obvious if E'_k or B_{0k} are not contained in any of the (-1) -cycles Z_i . On the other hand if E'_k is contained in some (-1) -cycles, from proposition 4.3 we find $0 = E'_kN_1 = 1 - E'_k \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$ hence $E'_k \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = 1$. Analogously if B_{0k} is contained in some cycle Z_{i_0} , then $B_{0k}N = 0$ and B_{0k} is a (-6) -curve on Y . Hence we find $0 = B_{0k}N_1 = 4 - B_{0k} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$ as wanted. □

Let us now consider an irreducible (-1) -curve C in a cycle. Recall, from the proof of lemma 4.2 and from (4.2), that there is a curve E'_i such that $CE'_i = 1$. On the other hand, $(\pi^*(C))^2 = 3C^2 = -3$ and, for each E'_i with $CE'_i = 1$ and C as above, $3 = \pi^*(CE'_i) = 3\pi^*(C)E_i$ which implies $\pi^*(C)E_i = 1$. Moreover both C and E'_i are irreducible and $C^2 = -1$ while $E_i'^2 = -3$. Thus it cannot be $E_i \leq \pi^*(C)$. In particular $\pi^*(C)$ cannot be singular at the point $\pi^*(C) \cap E_i$ (otherwise we should have $\pi^*(C)E_i \geq 2$).

Lemma 4.6. *If C is an irreducible (-1) -curve such that $CN = 0$ and $CF'_j = CH'_j = 0$ ($j = 1, \dots, h_2$) then $\pi^*(C)$ is a rational curve and $\pi^*(C)^2 = -3$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\pi^*(C) = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$ is the union of three distinct curves and consider the curve E_i above. Then $C_iC_j \geq 1$ for $i \neq j$ since the point $\pi^*(Z) \cap C_i$ is fixed for σ . Each component of $\pi^*(C)$ is a rational curve, so $-2 = 2p_a(C_i) - 2 = C_i(C_i + K_X)$. Since the intersection of the components C_i is fixed under the action of σ , we should have, for each i such that E'_i intersects C , $1 = \pi^*(C)E_i = (C_1 + C_2 + C_3)E_i = 3C_1E_i$. Contradiction. It follows that $\pi^*(C)$ is an irreducible curve. We now want to show that $p_g(\pi^*(C)) = 0$. From Hurwitz formula we have

$$2p_g(\pi^*(C)) - 2 = -2 \cdot 3 + 2r$$

where r is the number of ramification points of the triple cover $\pi^*(C)^\nu \rightarrow C$. We have $2r = 2p_g(\pi^*(C)) + 4 \geq 4$, so $r \geq 2$. On the other hand r is not greater than the

number of intersection points of C with $B_0 + E' + F' + H'$. We have $CF' = CH' = 0$ and from (4.2) either $CB_0 = CE' = 1$ or $CB_0 = 0, CE' = 3$. Furthermore

$$\pi^*(C)K_X = \pi^*(C)(\pi^*(K_Y) + 2R) = -3 + 2CB_0 + 2CE'.$$

In the former case, $r = 2$ and $\pi^*(C)^\nu$ is a smooth rational curve. In the latter case $r = 2, 3$. If $r = 2$ then $\pi^*(C)$ has geometric genus 0 and it has a singular point in $\pi^*(C) \cap E$. This is a contradiction since $\pi^*(C)E_i \leq 1, i = 1, \dots, h_1$.

When $r = 3$, instead, since $p_a(\pi^*(C)) = p_g(\pi^*(C)) = 1$, $\pi^*(C)$ should be a smooth elliptic curve. When we look at the image $\varepsilon(\pi^*(C))$ of this curve on S , since $CE' = 3$ (recall from the proof of lemma 4.2 that $0 \leq CE'_i \leq 1$ for any $i = 1, \dots, h_1$) we would have $\varepsilon(\pi^*(C))^2 = \pi^*(C)^2 - 3 = 0$, and since it is an elliptic curve, $K_S \varepsilon(\pi^*(C)) = 0$. This is impossible since S is a minimal surface of general type. \square

Corollary 4.7. *For any curve C as above $CB_0 = CE' = 1$.*

We now want to determine the composition of the reducible (-1) -cycles.

Lemma 4.8. *The curves G'_j cannot be contained in one of the cycles Z_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. If one of the cycles Z_i , say Z_{i_0} contains a curve G'_j then from corollary 4.4 we have, since $F'_j G'_j = 1$,

$$0 = F'_j \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = 1 + F'_j(Z_{i_0} - G'_j) + F'_j \sum_{i \neq i_0} Z_i$$

hence F'_j is contained either in Z_{i_0} or in another cycle Z_i with $i \neq i_0$. In this latter case we have

$$0 = G'_j Z_i = G'_j(Z_i - F'_j) + G'_j F'_j = G'_j(Z_i - F'_j) + 1$$

hence G'_j is also contained in Z_i . Then there exists a cycle containing both G'_j and F'_j . The same argument holds for H'_j . In particular F'_j and H'_j are both contracted to make the adjoint divisor to N a nef divisor.

When we contract the curve G'_j the images of F'_j and H'_j are two (-2) -curves meeting at one point. Since they are both contracted there is a (-1) -cycle C intersecting at least one of them at one point. If C passes through the intersection point of the (-2) -curves, then by contracting C we obtain a cycle which is composed of two (-1) -curves meeting at one point. In particular this cycle is effective with self-intersection 0 and it does not intersect the image \bar{N} of N contradicting the Index theorem. This implies that C is a (-1) -cycle intersecting at one point only one of the curves F'_j or H'_j . We will assume without loss of generality $CF'_j = 1$.

We show the lemma by reducing ourselves to the case when C is an irreducible (-1) -curve hence $C = Z_1$. This is always possible after the contraction of a suitable number of (-1) -curves. In this case we have the configuration of figure 1 hence $n \geq 3$. Moreover we have

$$Z_1 N = Z_1(3K_Y + 2B_0 + E' - 3G') = -3 + 2B_0 Z_1 + E' Z_1.$$

Since Z_1 is irreducible then either $B_0 Z_1 = 0, E' Z_1 = 3$ or $B_0 Z_1 = 1, E' Z_1 = 1$. By the Index theorem, since $E'_k N = Z_i N = 0$ for all $k = 1, \dots, h_1, i = 1, \dots, n$,

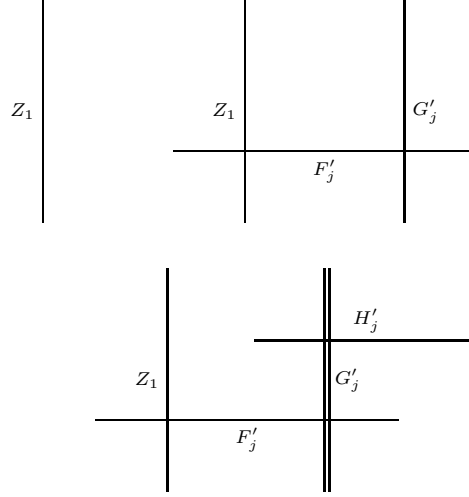


FIGURE 1.

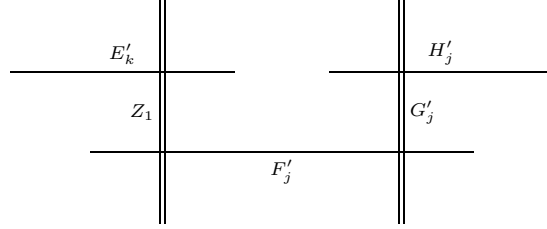


FIGURE 2.

we have $-1 \leq E'_k Z_i \leq 1$. For any curve E'_k such that $E'_k Z_1 = 1$ we find (see also corollary 4.5)

$$0 \leq E'_k \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = 1 - E'_k N_1 \leq 1$$

and

$$E'_k \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = 3E'_k Z_1 + E'_k \left(\sum_{i \geq 4} Z_i \right) = 3 + E'_k \left(\sum_{i \geq 4} Z_i \right) \leq 1.$$

Thus E'_k is contained in some (-1) -cycle Z_i $i \geq 4$. Then E'_k is contracted too and one of the cycles has the configuration of figure 2. When we contract the curves Z_1 and G'_j the images of E'_k and H'_j are (-2) -curves while the image of F'_j is a (-1) -curve intersecting them at one point. Hence when we contract that (-1) -curve we obtain two (-1) -curve meeting at one point. This new configuration has

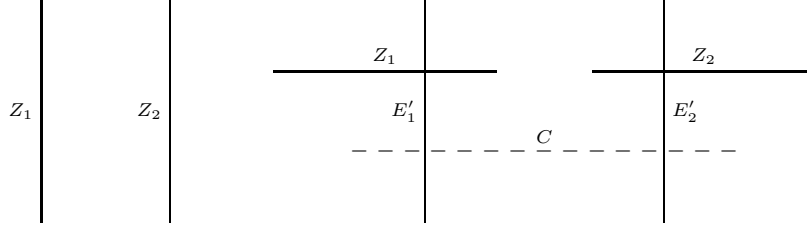


FIGURE 3.

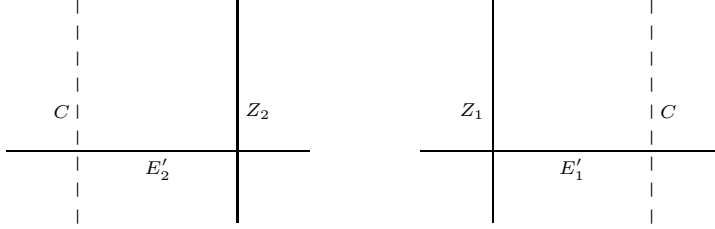


FIGURE 4.

self-intersection 0 and cannot be contracted to a point. Thus we get a contradiction and the curve G'_j cannot be contained in a cycle. \square

Corollary 4.9. *The curves F'_j and H'_j are not contained in any of the (-1) -cycles Z_i .*

Proof. If a curve F'_j (or H'_j) is contained in a cycle Z_i then, since $G'_j Z_i = 0$, G'_j is also contained in Z_i . This contradicts lemma 4.8. \square

Lemma 4.10. *There is no cycle $Z_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$ containing at least two curves E'_k .*

Proof. Let us assume that two of the curves E'_k , say E'_1 and E'_2 , are contained in a reducible cycle Z_{i_0} . Then $E'_k N_1 = 0$ implies $E'_k \sum_i Z_i = 1$ and there are two (-1) -cycles Z_1 and Z_2 such that $E'_1 Z_1 = 1$, $E'_2 Z_2 = 1$.

Then we have the configuration of figure 3 where C is a suitable cycle. One can easily see that, in order to contract E'_1 (and analogously E'_2), the configurations of figure 4 are (-1) -cycles. Then we have

$$-1 = (C + E'_2 + Z_2)^2 = C^2 - 3 - 1 + 2CE'_2 + 2 = C^2 + 2CE'_2 - 2$$

hence

$$(4.3) \quad C^2 + 2CE'_2 = 1$$

and, analogously, $C^2 + 2CE'_1 = 1$. Moreover from (4.3)

$$-1 = Z_3^2 = (Z_1 + E'_1 + C + E'_2 + Z_2)^2 = -3 + 2CE'_2.$$

Thus $CE'_2 = 1 = CE'_1$, $C^2 = -1$. Then C is a (-1) -cycle not intersecting N hence by the Index theorem we should have $CZ_3 = 0$. But $CZ_3 = C(Z_1 + E'_1 + C + E'_2 + Z_2) = 1$ and we get a contradiction. \square

Corollary 4.11. *If there is a reducible cycle Z_{i_0} , then $n \geq 3$ and for $n = 3$ we have one of the following possibilities:*

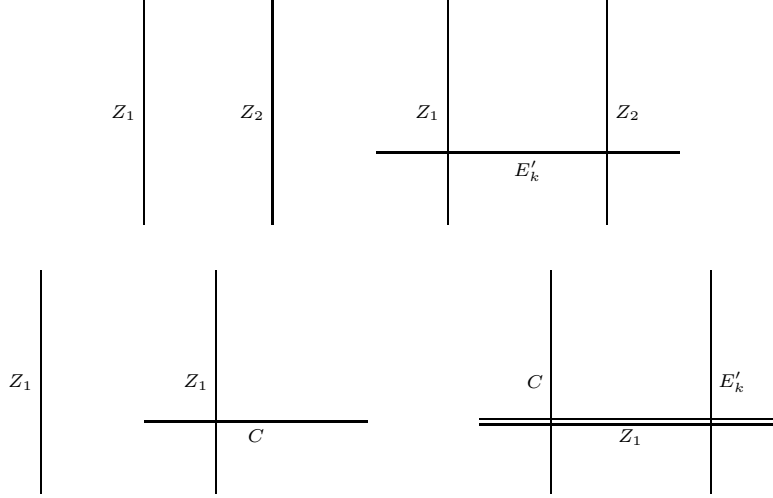
- (1) *two irreducible (-1) -curves Z_1 and Z_2 and $Z_3 = Z_1 + Z_2 + E'_k$ where $E'_k Z_1 = E'_k Z_2 = 1$;*
- (2) *only one irreducible (-1) -curve Z_1 , $Z_2 = Z_1 + C$, $Z_3 = C + 2Z_1 + E'_k$ where C is a (-2) -curve intersecting Z_1 at one point and E'_k is such that $E'_k Z_1 = 1$.*

Proof. From lemmas 4.8 and 4.10 if $n \leq 2$ a reducible (-1) -cycle can contain at most one curve E'_k and it does not contain any curve G'_j . Hence there is at least an irreducible curve Z_1 . Then for $n = 1$ the result is proved. For $n = 2$ if Z_2 was reducible then $Z_2 \geq Z_1$. Then there exists a curve E'_k intersecting Z_1 at one point and

$$E'_k(Z_1 + Z_2) = E'_k(2Z_1 + (Z_2 - Z_1)) = 2 + E'_k(Z_2 - Z_1) \leq 1.$$

This is only possible when E'_k is contained in Z_2 . But then there is at least another (-1) -cycle Z_3 intersecting E'_k at one point and such that $Z_3 N = 0$ contradicting the assumption $n = 2$.

When $n = 3$ we can apply the above argument and we can see that if Z_3 is a reducible cycle then there is at least an irreducible (-1) -cycle Z_1 . Hence, we have one of the following configurations



where C is an irreducible (-2) -curve. □

4.2. The linear systems $|N_i|$. We now compute the arithmetic genus of N_1 : from equation (4.1) we know that $N_1^2 = 5 - 4R_0K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2$ while from lemma 2.5

$$N_1 K_Y = (N + K_Y - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - G') K_Y = 1 - 2R_0K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2$$

so

$$(4.4) \quad p_a(N_1) = 1 + \frac{N_1^2 + N_1 K_Y}{2} = 4 - 3R_0K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2 \leq N_1^2$$

since $0 \leq R_0K_S \leq 1$. $|N_1|$ is again a linear system of nef curves, so when $p_a(N_1) \geq 1$ we can apply the same argument as in page 11 to study the adjoint system $|N_1 +$

$K_Y|$. Under this hypotheses N_1 is nef and big and we find $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N_1 + K_Y)) = p_a(N_1) \geq 1$. $N_1 + K_Y$ is not nef since the curves Z_i and G'_i do not intersect N_1 , but there could be some other (-1) -cycles Z'_i such that $Z'_i N_1 = 0$ (see [CCM1, lemma 2.2]). Then $N_2 := N_1 + K_Y - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - G' - \sum_{j=1}^{n'} Z'_j$ is nef and we can compute $N_2^2, N_2 K_Y, p_a(N_2)$.

By repeating the same argument again (if $p_a(N_2) \geq 1$) we obtain the following proposition (see [Pa, section 2.3.2]):

Proposition 4.12. *In the above setting let us set $N_0 := N$. Then the numerical data of the curves N_1, N_2, N_3 are:*

	$i = 1$	$i = 2$
N_i^2	$5 - 4R_0 K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2$	$7 - 8R_0 K_S + 4K_Y^2 + 4n + 4h_2 + n'$
$N_i K_Y$	$1 - 2R_0 K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2$	$1 - 2R_0 K_S + 2K_Y^2 + 2n + 2h_2 + n'$
$p_a(N_i)$	$4 - 3R_0 K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2$	$5 - 5R_0 K_S + 3K_Y^2 + 3n + 3h_2 + n'$
$N_{i-1} N_i$	$4 - 2R_0 K_S$	$6 - 6R_0 K_S + 2K_Y^2 + 2n + 2h_2$

	$i = 3$
N_i^2	$9 - 12R_0 K_S + 9K_Y^2 + 9h_2 + 9n + 4n' + n''$
$N_i K_Y$	$1 - 2R_0 K_S + 3K_Y^2 + 3h_2 + 3n + 2n' + n''$
$p_a(N_i)$	$6 - 7R_0 K_S + 6K_Y^2 + 6h_2 + 6n + 3n' + n''$
$N_{i-1} N_i$	$8 - 10R_0 K_S + 6K_Y^2 + 6h_2 + 6n + 2n'$

5. CASE (i): $R_0 K_S = 1, h_2 = 3$

We now prove the non-existence of case (i) (cf. the list of page 6) by studying the pencil $|N_1|$ and by showing that the induced map $\phi_{|N_1|} : Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ has too many singular fibres.

Lemma 5.1. *In case (i) we find*

- (a) $h_1 \geq 1$
- (b) *no positive multiple of $K_S - 2R_0$ is an effective divisor.*

Proof. (a) Since $R_0 K_S = 1$, there exists a unique irreducible component Γ of R_0 for which $\Gamma K_S = 1$. Using the Index theorem we find $\Gamma^2 \leq 1$. The other irreducible components of R_0 are (-2) -curves. Then $R_0^2 \leq \Gamma^2 \leq 1$. Since $h_2 = 3$ from (2.5) we find $h_1 = \frac{3R_0 K_S - R_0^2}{2} \geq 1$.

To prove (b) note that $K_S(K_S - 2R_0) = -1$ while K_S is nef. \square

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose case (i) holds and R_0 is the disjoint union of an irreducible component Γ with $\Gamma K_S = 1$ and of ℓ (-2) -curves. Then*

- (a) $K_Y^2 = -4 - 3\ell + \frac{3\Gamma^2 - 1}{2} \leq -3$.
- (b) $0 \leq \ell \leq (5 + \Gamma^2)/2$
- (c) $K_Y^2 \geq -12$
- (d) $h_1 \leq 4$.

Proof. (a) It is an easy computation which uses formula (2.10) of page 5:

$$K_Y^2 = \frac{1}{3}(K_S^2 - 6 - h_2 - \frac{11}{2}R_0 K_S + \frac{9}{2}R_0^2) = -4 - 3\ell + \frac{3\Gamma^2 - 1}{2}.$$

(b) Since $\pi : X \longrightarrow Y$ is a surjective map we have an injection $H^2(Y, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{C})$. In particular we find $e(X) = 12 - K_X^2 \geq e(Y) = 12 - K_Y^2$ hence $K_Y^2 \geq K_X^2$. Thus from lemma 5.2 and lemma 5.1

$$-4 - 3\ell + \frac{3\Gamma^2 - 1}{2} = K_Y^2 \geq K_X^2 = K_S^2 - (h_1 + 3h_2) = 1 - \frac{3 - \Gamma^2}{2} - \ell - 9$$

hence

$$2\ell \leq -4 + 9 - 1 + \frac{3\Gamma^2 - 1}{2} + \frac{3 - \Gamma^2}{2} = 5 + \Gamma^2$$

as wanted.

(c) and (d) follow from (a), (b) and lemma 5.1. \square

Proposition 5.3. *Assume case (i) holds. Then Y is a rational surface.*

Proof. By Castelnuovo's criterion, since $q(Y) \leq q(X) = q(S) = 0$, we need to show that $P_2(Y) = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y)) = 0$. Since $R = \varepsilon^*(R_0) + E + F + H$, from (2.2) we have $\pi^*(2K_Y - 2G') = 2K_X - 4R - 2G = \varepsilon^*(2K_S - 4R_0) - 2E$.

Moreover since $K_Y G'_i = -1 < 0$, we find

$$0 \leq P_2(Y) = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y - 2G')) \leq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\varepsilon^*(2K_S - 4R_0) - 2E))$$

But using lemma 5.1 we find

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(\varepsilon^*(2K_S - 4R_0) - 2E)) \leq h^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(2K_S - 4R_0)) = 0$$

and then $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y)) = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y - 2G')) = 0$. \square

From now on we use the same notation as in lemma 4.2. From proposition 4.12 we have

$$(5.1) \quad p_a(N_1) = 4 - 3R_0K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2 = 4 + K_Y^2 + n = N_1^2$$

$$(5.2) \quad NN_1 = 4 - 2R_0K_S = 2$$

Lemma 5.4. *In the above setting we have $N_1^2 = 0, 1$.*

Proof. Since $N^2 = 3$ we have by the Index theorem and (5.2) $0 \geq (3N_1 - 2N)^2 = 9N_1^2 - 12$ which implies $N_1^2 = 0, 1$. \square

Let us write $|N_1| = |\Delta| + T$, where $|\Delta|$ is the movable part and T is the fixed part of $|N_1|$. Since N_1, Δ, N are nef divisors, we have $0 \leq \Delta N \leq N_1 N = 2$. In particular it cannot be $\Delta N = 0$ otherwise, by the Index theorem and the rationality of Y , $\Delta = 0$ whereas $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(\Delta)) = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N_1)) = 2$. Thus actually $1 \leq \Delta N \leq N_1 N = 2$.

Lemma 5.5. *Suppose $N_1^2 = 0$. Then $|N_1|$ has no fixed part.*

Proof. We have $0 = N_1^2 = N_1\Delta + N_1T$ or, equivalently,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= N_1\Delta = \Delta^2 + \Delta T \\ 0 &= N_1T = \Delta T + T^2 \end{aligned}$$

which implies $\Delta^2 = \Delta T = T^2 = 0$.

It cannot be $N\Delta = 1 = NT$: we obtain by the Index theorem $0 \geq (\Delta - T)^2 = \Delta^2 + T^2 - 2\Delta T = 0$ which implies $\Delta \sim T$. Hence, since Y is a rational surface, $\Delta \equiv T$ which is impossible.

So $N\Delta = NN_1 = 2$ and then $0 \geq (N_1 - \Delta)^2 = T^2 = 0$. Again, by the rationality of Y we have $T \equiv 0$ and $|N_1|$ has no fixed part. \square

Lemma 5.6. *Suppose $N_1^2 = 1$. Then $|N_1|$ has no fixed part unless $\Delta^2 = 0, p_a(\Delta) = p_a(N_1) = 1$ and either $\Delta N = 1, N = N_1 + \Delta$ or $\Delta N = 2, N_1 = \Delta + Z_i$ for some reducible (-1) -cycle Z_i .*

Proof. We know that $1 = N_1^2 = N_1\Delta + N_1T$. It cannot be $N_1\Delta = 0$, otherwise by the Index theorem and the rationality of Y it should be $\Delta = 0$, which is impossible.

Then we have $N_1\Delta = 1, N_1T = 0$, and this implies $T^2 \leq 0$. When $T^2 = 0$ we see that $|N_1|$ has no fixed part, as wanted, whereas when T^2 is strictly negative, by

$$(5.3) \quad 1 = N_1\Delta = \Delta^2 + \Delta T$$

$$(5.4) \quad 0 = N_1T = \Delta T + T^2$$

we find $\Delta T = 1, T^2 = -1, \Delta^2 = 0$. Then by (5.1) $N_1^2 = \Delta^2 + T^2 + 2\Delta T = 1 = p_a(N_1)$ and $N_1K_Y = -N_1^2 = -1$. We now look at $N\Delta$.

If $N\Delta = 2$ we have

$$1 = N_1\Delta = (K_Y + N - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - G')\Delta = \Delta K_Y + 2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + G')\Delta$$

which amounts to say $0 \leq (\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + G')\Delta = 1 + \Delta K_Y$. So the followings are true:

a) $\Delta K_Y \geq 0$

b) there exists a (-1) -curve C (which can be either one of the Z_i 's or one of the G_i' 's) intersecting Δ positively.

Using b) and the fact that $CN = TN = 0$, the Index theorem implies $0 \geq (T - C)^2 = -2 - 2TC$. Then $TC \geq -1$, whereas $CN_1 = 0$ implies $CT \leq -1$. This forces $TC = -1, T \equiv C$. But for any irreducible such curve C there is a curve D such that $DN_1 = 0$ intersecting C at one point, i.e. $D = E_j'$ for the Z_i and $D = F_i'$ for G_i' (see corollary 4.7), so that $0 = DN_1 = D\Delta + DC = D\Delta + 1$ which contradicts the nefness of Δ . Then $N_1 \equiv \Delta + Z_i$ with Z_i a reducible (-1) -cycle.

We are now left with the case $N\Delta = 1$. Since $NN_1 = 2$ we have $NT = 1$. Moreover $N_1\Delta = 1$ and $\Delta^2 = 0$ by (5.3) and (5.4). From $(N_1 + \Delta)N = 3 = N^2$ we have

$$0 \geq (N_1 + \Delta - N)^2 = N_1^2 + \Delta^2 + N^2 + 2N_1\Delta - 2N_1N - 2N\Delta = 0$$

hence $N \equiv N_1 + \Delta \equiv 2\Delta + T$. Then $\Delta K_Y = (N - N_1)K_Y = 0$ implies $p_a(\Delta) = 1$ as wanted. \square

Corollary 5.7. *We have $n = N_1^2 + 3\ell + (1 - 3\Gamma^2)/2 \leq N_1^2 + 8 \leq 9$.*

Proof. From lemma 5.2 we know that $K_Y^2 \geq -12$. From (5.1) and lemma 5.4 we find $n = N_1^2 - 4 - K_Y^2 \leq N_1^2 - 4 + 12 = N_1^2 + 8 \leq 9$. Moreover, again from lemma 5.2, $n = N_1^2 - 4 - K_Y^2 = N_1^2 + 3\ell + (1 - 3\Gamma^2)/2$. \square

Remark 5.8. From the above corollary $n = N_1^2 + 3\ell + (1 - 3\Gamma^2)/2 \equiv N_1^2 - 1 \pmod{3}$. In particular when $N_1^2 = 0$ we find $n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ hence $n = 2, 5$ or 8 , while when $N_1^2 = 1$ we have $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ hence $n = 3, 6$ or 9 .

Lemma 5.9. *In the above setting the pencil $|\Delta|$ determines a fibration $\phi_{|\Delta|} : Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Let us set $\delta := \sum_s (e(\Delta_s) - e(\Delta))$ where the sum is taken over all the singular curves $\Delta_s \in |\Delta|$. Then δ satisfies*

$$18 \leq \delta = 12 + 3N_1^2 + n + \Delta^2 \leq 16 + n.$$

In particular if $N_1^2 = 0$ then $n = 8$.

Before proving the above lemma we need the following

Lemma 5.10. *Let $|C|$ be a pencil on a complex surface with $C^2 = 0$ and let $\phi_{|C|}$ be the induced fibration. An irreducible curve C_1 with $C_1^2 = -n$ in a singular fibre contributes at least n to the Euler number $\delta := \sum_s (e(C_s) - e(C))$ of the fibration (see [BPV, Proposition III.1.4]).*

Proof. Let us consider a reducible curve of the fibration $C = \sum_{i=1}^l h_i C_i$. As shown in [F] (see also [E, section V.1]) C is equivalent to δ_0 curves with a node where

$$(5.5) \quad \delta_0 \geq \sum_{i=1}^l (h_i - 1)(2p_a(C_i) - 2) + \sum_{i \neq j} (h_i + h_j - 1) C_i C_j$$

Let us consider one of the curves C_j , say C_1 with $C_1^2 = -n$. Then $0 = C_1 C = -nh_1 + C_1 \sum_{i=2}^l h_i C_i$ hence $C_1 \sum_{i=2}^l h_i C_i = nh_1$. Since C is connected we also have $C_1 \sum_{i=2}^l C_i \geq 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_0 &\geq (h_1 - 1)(2p_a(C_1) - 2) + \sum_{j \geq 2} (h_1 + h_j - 1) C_1 C_j \\ &\geq (h_1 - 1)(-2 + \sum_{j \geq 2} C_1 C_j) + C_1 \sum_{j \geq 2} h_j C_j \\ &\geq (h_1 - 1)(-1) + nh_1 = (n - 1)h_1 + 1 \geq n \end{aligned}$$

as wanted. Since each node of a curve increases the Euler number by 1 the result is proved. \square

Proof of lemma 5.9. Off its Δ^2 base points, the pencil $|\Delta|$ determines on Y a fibration over \mathbb{P}^1 of curves of genus $0 \leq p_a(\Delta) = N_1^2 \leq 1$. Computing Euler numbers from [BPV, Proposition III.11.4] we find

$$12 - K_Y^2 + \Delta^2 = e(Y) + \Delta^2 = 2(2 - 2N_1^2) + \sum_s (e(\Delta_s) - e(\Delta))$$

where Δ_s are the singular curves of $|\Delta|$. Let us set $\delta := \sum_s (e(\Delta_s) - e(\Delta))$. Then since from (5.1) $K_Y^2 = N_1^2 - 4 - n$

$$\delta = 12 - K_Y^2 + \Delta^2 - 4 + 4N_1^2 = 12 + 3N_1^2 + n + \Delta^2 \leq 16 + n.$$

Let us first consider the curves F'_i and H'_i . From lemma 4.2 we find $F'_i N_1 = 0$ and the same holds for H'_i .

Moreover if $N \equiv N_1 + \Delta$ (see lemma 5.6) we also find $0 = F'_i N = F'_i(N_1 + \Delta) = F'_i \Delta$ and, again, the same holds for H'_i .

If $N_1 \equiv \Delta + Z_i$ instead we find from corollary 4.9 $0 = F'_i N_1 = F'_i(\Delta + Z_i) \geq F'_i \Delta$ hence $F'_i \Delta = H'_i \Delta = 0$ in any case. Thus from lemma 5.10 each of the curves F'_i and H'_i contributes 3 to δ , hence $\delta \geq 6h_2 = 18$.

If $N_1^2 = 0$ then $\Delta \equiv N_1$ and

$$18 \leq \delta = 12 + 3N_1^2 + n + \Delta^2 = 12 + n$$

hence $n \geq 6$. In particular from remark 5.8 we can deduce $n = 8$. \square

Proposition 5.11. *Case (i) cannot occur with $N_1^2 = 0$.*

Proof. Let us assume $N_1^2 = 0$. Then from lemma 5.9 $18 \leq \delta = 12 + n = 12 + 8 = 20$.

If all the eight cycles Z_i were irreducible then we should have $Z_i N_1 = 0$ hence from lemma 5.10 each of them would contribute 1 to δ . Thus $18 + n = 26 \leq \delta = 20$. Contradiction.

If one of the cycles is reducible, then from lemma 4.8, corollary 4.9 and lemma 4.10 there is a curve E'_k contained in that cycle and from lemma 5.10 E'_k increases δ by 3. Then $18 + 3 = 21 \leq \delta = 20$ and, again, we get a contradiction. \square

Proposition 5.12. *The case $|N_1| = |\Delta| + Z_i$ with Z_i reducible (-1) -cycle cannot occur.*

Proof. From the proof of lemma 5.6 we know that $\Delta N = N N_1 = 2$, $\Delta G' = 0$ and $\Delta^2 = \Delta K_Y = 0$. Hence, from the definition of N ,

$$2 = N\Delta = \Delta(3K_Y + 2B_0 + E' - 3G') = 2B_0\Delta + E'\Delta.$$

Since Δ is nef we find either $B_0\Delta = 1, E'\Delta = 0$ or $B_0\Delta = 0, E'\Delta = 2$. We recall that $B_0 = \Gamma' + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} B_{0i}$ with $B_{0i}^2 = -6$, $B_{0i} \cong \mathbb{P}^1$.

We have to analyse separately the two cases

Case I $B_0\Delta = 1, E'\Delta = 0$

Case II $B_0\Delta = 0, E'\Delta = 2$.

We only write the proof for case I. The other one is similar (see also [Pa, prop. 3.1.16]).

Case I: Since none of the (-3) -curves E'_k intersects Δ , each of them contributes 3 to δ (see lemma 5.10). Moreover there is only one irreducible component of B_0 intersecting Δ .

If $\Gamma'\Delta = 1$ then we also have the contribution of ℓ irreducible (-6) -curves of B_0 . Then, using lemma 5.10 and corollary 5.7,

$$\begin{aligned} 18 + 3h_1 + 6\ell &= 18 + 3\left(\frac{3 - \Gamma^2}{2} + \ell\right) + 6\ell \leq \delta = 12 + 3N_1^2 + n + \Delta^2 \\ &= 15 + n = 15 + N_1^2 + 3\ell + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} = 16 + 3\ell + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$2 + 6\ell \leq \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} + \frac{3\Gamma^2 - 9}{2} = -4$$

and we get a contradiction.

If $\Gamma'\Delta = 0$ we have necessarily $\Gamma'^2 \leq 0$ (hence $\Gamma^2 \leq -1$ on the numerical Godeaux surface S) and there is a (-6) -curve B_{0k} in B_0 such that $B_{0k}\Delta = 1$. In particular $\ell \geq 1$. Then Γ' contributes $-\Gamma'^2 = -3\Gamma^2$ to δ and we can also consider $\ell - 1$ (-6) -curves $B_{0i}, i \neq k$, plus the h_1 curves E'_k . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 18 - 3\Gamma^2 + 6(\ell - 1) + 3h_1 &= 12 + 6\ell - 3\Gamma^2 + \frac{9 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} + 3\ell \leq \delta \\ &= 15 + n = 16 + 3\ell + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$6\ell \leq 4 + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} + \frac{3\Gamma^2 - 9}{2} + 3\Gamma^2 = 3\Gamma^2 < 0.$$

Contradiction. \square

Proposition 5.13. *The case $N \equiv N_1 + \Delta$ cannot occur.*

Proof. From the proof of lemma 5.6 we know that $\Delta N = 1$, $NN_1 = 2$, $\Delta G' = 0$ and $\Delta^2 = \Delta K_Y = 0$. Hence

$$1 = N\Delta = \Delta(3K_Y + 2B_0 + E' - 3G') = 2B_0\Delta + E'\Delta.$$

From the nefness of Δ we find $B_0\Delta = 0$, $E'\Delta = 1$. Since $\Gamma'\Delta = 0$ we find $\Gamma'^2 \leq 0$ hence $\Gamma^2 \leq -1$ on S . In particular $h_1 = \frac{3-\Gamma^2}{2} + \ell \geq 2$. All the irreducible components of B_0 and $h_1 - 1$ curves E'_k contribute to δ . Thus from lemma 5.10 and corollary 5.7

$$\begin{aligned} 18 - 3\Gamma^2 + 6\ell + 3(h_1 - 1) &= 15 + 6\ell - 3\Gamma^2 + \frac{9 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} + 3\ell \leq \delta \\ &= 12 + 3N_1^2 + n + \Delta^2 = 15 + n \\ &= 15 + N_1^2 + 3\ell + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} = 16 + 3\ell + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$6\ell \leq 1 + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} + \frac{3\Gamma^2 - 9}{2} - 3\Gamma^2 = -3 + 3\Gamma^2 < 0$$

and we get a contradiction. \square

Thus from lemma 5.6, propositions 5.12 and 5.13 we immediately find

Corollary 5.14. *In the above setting the pencil $|N_1|$ has no fixed part.*

We recall that from remark 5.8 when $N_1^2 = 1$ we have $n = 3, 6, 9$.

Proposition 5.15. *Case (i) with $N_1^2 = 1$ can only occur when $n = 6$ and either $\Gamma^2 = -3$ and $\ell = 0$ or $\Gamma^2 = -1$ and $\ell = 1$. In particular $\Gamma^2 = 1$ cannot occur. Moreover all the curves E'_k intersect N_1 at one point.*

Proof. From the above corollary we have $\Delta \equiv N_1$. Since from (5.1) $p_a(N_1) = N_1^2 = 1$ we know that $NN_1 = 2$, $N_1G' = 0$ and $N_1^2 = 1$, $N_1K_Y = 0$. Hence

$$2 = NN_1 = N_1(3K_Y + 2B_0 + E' - 3G') = -3 + 2B_0N_1 + E'N_1.$$

Moreover, from proposition 4.3,

$$0 \leq E'_kN_1 = E'_k(N + K_Y + G' - \sum_i Z_i) = 1 - E'_k \sum_i Z_i \leq 1$$

hence from lemma 5.2 $0 \leq E'N_1 \leq h_1 \leq 4$. Then either $B_0N_1 = 2$, $E'N_1 = 1$ or $B_0N_1 = 1$, $E'N_1 = 3$. As in the proof of proposition 5.12 we only prove the first case (see also [Pa, prop. 3.1.19]).

Case I: All the (-3) -curves E'_k , except for one, have no intersection with N_1 hence from lemma 5.10 each of them contributes 3 to δ . Moreover there are at most two irreducible components of B_0 intersecting N_1 .

If $\Gamma'N_1 = 2$ then we have the contribution of ℓ irreducible (-6) -curves of B_0 . Then, using lemmas 5.9, 5.10 and corollary 5.7,

$$\begin{aligned} 18 + 3(h_1 - 1) + 6\ell &= 18 + 3\left(\frac{3 - \Gamma^2}{2} + \ell - 1\right) + 6\ell \leq \delta \\ &= 12 + 3N_1^2 + n + \Delta^2 = 16 + n \\ &= 16 + N_1^2 + 3\ell + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} = 17 + 3\ell + \frac{1 - 3\Gamma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$6\ell \leq 2 + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} + \frac{3\Gamma^2-9}{2} = -2$$

and we get a contradiction.

If $\Gamma'N_1 = 1$ then there is a (-6) -curve B_{0k} intersecting N_1 at one point. Hence we have the contribution of $\ell - 1$ irreducible (-6) -curves of B_0 . Thus, using lemmas 5.9, 5.10 and corollary 5.7,

$$\begin{aligned} 18 + 3(h_1 - 1) + 6(\ell - 1) &= 18 + 3\left(\frac{3-\Gamma^2}{2} + \ell - 1\right) + 6\ell - 6 \leq \delta \\ &= 16 + n = 17 + 3\ell + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$6\ell \leq 8 + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} + \frac{3\Gamma^2-9}{2} = 4$$

which forces $\ell = 0$ while we know $\ell \geq 1$. Contradiction.

If $\Gamma'N_1 = 0$ we have necessarily $\Gamma'^2 \leq 0$ (hence $\Gamma^2 \leq -1$ on the numerical Godeaux surface S) and there is at least one (-6) -curve B_{0k} in B_0 such that $B_{0k}N_1 \geq 1$. In particular $\ell \geq 1$. Then Γ' contributes $-\Gamma'^2 = -3\Gamma^2$ to δ . If $\ell \geq 2$ we can also consider $\ell - 2$ (-6) -curves B_{0i} , $i \neq k$, plus the $h_1 - 1$ curves E'_k . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 18 - 3\Gamma^2 + 6(\ell - 2) + 3(h_1 - 1) &= 3 + 6\ell - 3\Gamma^2 + \frac{9-3\Gamma^2}{2} + 3\ell \leq \delta \\ &= 16 + n = 17 + 3\ell + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$6\ell \leq 14 + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} + \frac{3\Gamma^2-9}{2} + 3\Gamma^2 = 10 + 3\Gamma^2 \leq 7$$

which forces $\ell \leq 1$ contradicting the assumption $\ell \geq 2$.

If $\ell = 1$ then we only have the contribution of Γ' and of $h_1 - 1$ curves E'_k . Then

$$\begin{aligned} 18 - 3\Gamma^2 + 3h_1 - 3 &= 18 - 3\Gamma^2 + \frac{9-3\Gamma^2}{2} + 3\ell - 3 \\ &= 18 - 3\Gamma^2 + \frac{9-3\Gamma^2}{2} \leq \delta = 17 + 3\ell + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} = 20 + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

which forces

$$0 \leq 2 + \frac{1-3\Gamma^2}{2} + \frac{3\Gamma^2-9}{2} + 3\Gamma^2 = -2 + 3\Gamma^2 < -2.$$

Contradiction. □

We now show the following

Proposition 5.16. *Case (i) with $N_1^2 = 1$ and $n = 6$ cannot occur.*

Proof. Let us assume $N_1^2 = 1$ and $n = 6$. Then from lemma 5.9

$$18 \leq \delta = 12 + 3N_1^2 + n + \Delta^2 \leq 16 + n = 16 + 6 = 22.$$

If all the six cycles Z_i were irreducible then each of them would not intersect N_1 and Δ . Then from lemma 5.10 they would contribute $1 \cdot 6 = 6$ to δ hence $18 + 6 = 24 \leq \delta \leq 22$ and we would get a contradiction.

Let us assume there is at least one reducible cycle. Then one of the irreducible (-1) -curves, say Z_1 , appears with multiplicity $m_1 \geq 2$ in $\sum_i Z_i$. For any curve E'_k such that $E'_k Z_1 = 1$ we find

$$E'_k \sum_i Z_i = E'_k(m_1 Z_1 + (\sum_i Z_i - m_1 Z_1)) = m_1 + E'_k(\sum_i Z_i - m_1 Z_1)$$

It follows that E'_k is contained in some cycle Z_i , $i \geq 2$ and then from proposition 4.3 $E'_k N_1 = 0$ contradicting proposition 5.15. \square

Propositions 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.15 and 5.16 can be summarized in the following theorem.

Theorem 5.17. *Case (i) cannot occur.*

6. CASE (II): $R_0 K_S = 0$, $h_2 = 4$

In this section we show that also case (ii) cannot occur by studying the map $\phi_{|M'|} : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ where $|M'|$ is the image on Y of the movable part of $|2K_S|$.

Assume case (ii) holds. From proposition 2.6 and formula (2.12) we have

$$2 = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) \leq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_X - R)) \leq h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(2K_X)) = 2$$

which implies that R_0 is in the fixed part of $|2K_S|$. Then the number ℓ of disjoint (-2) -curves that form R_0 is greater or equal than 2. In fact

$$h_1 + 8 = h_1 + 2h_2 = 6 + \frac{3R_0 K_S - R_0^2}{2} = 6 + \ell$$

forces $h_1 = \ell - 2$ and $\ell \geq 2$.

Let M be an effective divisor in the movable part of the pencil $|2K_S - R_0|$. Then M is in the movable part of the bicanonical system $|2K_S| = |M| + T$ and, by [Miy], either $M^2 = 0$ or $M^2 = 2$. In any case the general curve of $|M|$ is smooth. From [CP1, theorem 5.1] we can exclude the case $M^2 = 0$.

The strict transform \widetilde{M} of M satisfies $\widetilde{M} = \pi^*(M')$ for some pencil $|M'|$ on Y . This implies $\widetilde{M}^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Therefore $\widetilde{M}^2 = 0$. We have $\varepsilon^*(M) = \widetilde{M} + D$ where D is a sum of exceptional divisors.

Since $M^2 = 2$ then $D \neq 0$ and the general curve M , see lemma 3.5, passes either through one of the $h_2 = 4$ points q_i (without loss of generality we may assume it is q_1) with multiplicities $m_1 = 1$, $m_2 = m_3 = m_4 = 0$ or through two of the points p_j (if $\ell \geq 4$). In the former case $D = 2F + G + H$ whereas in the latter case $D = E_1 + E_2$. In any case $p_a(\widetilde{M}) = p_a(M) = 3$ and we have $\widetilde{M} K_X = 4$.

Lemma 6.1. *$|M'|$ is a pencil of elliptic curves with $M'^2 = 0$.*

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} 3M'K_Y &= \pi^*(M')\pi^*(K_Y) = \widetilde{M}(K_X - 2\varepsilon^*(R_0) - 2E - 2F - 2H) \\ &= \begin{cases} 4 - 2MR_0 - 2 = 2 - 2MR_0 & \text{if } D = 2F + G + H \\ 4 - 2MR_0 - 4 = -2MR_0 & \text{if } D = E_1 + E_2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

and then $MR_0 \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{3}$. Since $0 \leq MR_0 \leq MT = 2$ we get $MR_0 = 0, 1$ hence $M'K_Y = 0$. Since $M'^2 = 0$ this proves the lemma. \square

Theorem 6.2. *Case (ii) cannot occur.*

Proof. Let us consider on Y the fibration over \mathbb{P}^1 given by the elliptic pencil $|M'|$. From [BPV, Proposition III.11.4] we have

$$(6.1) \quad e(Y) = e(M')e(\mathbb{P}^1) + \sum_s (e(M'_s) - e(M')) = e(M')e(\mathbb{P}^1) + \delta$$

where the sum runs over all the singular curves M'_s in $|M'|$ and we set $\delta := \sum_s (e(M'_s) - e(M))$. Since $e(M') = 0$ and from (2.6) $e(Y) = 12 - K_Y^2 = 15 + 3\ell$ we find $\delta = 15 + 3\ell$.

The general M on S passes only through at most one of the points q_j . Then we have $F'_2 M' = F'_3 M' = F'_4 M' = H'_2 M' = H'_3 M' = H'_4 M' = 0$ and each of these disjoint curves contributes 3 to δ by lemma 5.10. Moreover since $0 \leq MR_0 \leq 1$ (see the above proof) we have at least $\ell - 1$ irreducible components B_{0i} of B_0 not intersecting M' . Each curve B_{0i} contributes 6 more nodes to δ . Therefore

$$6 \cdot 3 + 6(\ell - 1) = 12 + 6\ell \leq \delta = 15 + 3\ell$$

which forces $\ell \leq 1$ and we get a contradiction since we know $\ell \geq 2$. \square

7. CASE (III): $R_0 K_S = 0$, $h_2 = 1$

In this case, from formula (2.5), $h_1 = 4 + \ell$ where ℓ is the number of irreducible components of R_0 . Since $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y + B)) = 0$, from Castelnuovo's theorem (see for example [BPV]) it is immediate to see

Proposition 7.1. *If case (iii) holds then Y is a rational surface.*

We still have the pencil $|N| = |A'| + \Phi'$ which is composed of curves of arithmetic genus 3. Off the A'^2 base points $\phi_{|A'|}$ is a fibration over \mathbb{P}^1 of curves of genus $0 \leq p_a(A') \leq 2$. Computing Euler numbers we obtain

$$(7.1) \quad e(Y) + A'^2 = e(A')e(\mathbb{P}^1) + \sum_s (e(A'_s) - e(A')) = e(A')e(\mathbb{P}^1) + \delta$$

where the sum is taken over all the singular curves A'_s in $|A'|$ and we set, as before, $\delta := \sum_s (e(A'_s) - e(A'))$. From lemma 5.10 we have

Lemma 7.2. *In the above setting each of the exceptional curves E'_k , F' and H' which does not intersect A' increases δ by 3. Moreover each component B_{0i} of B_0 for which $B_{0i} A' = 0$ increases δ by 6.*

Lemma 7.3. *In the above setting we have $\delta = 14 + 3\ell + 3A'^2 + 2A'K_Y$.*

Proof. Let us compute, using (2.10), $e(Y) + A'^2 = 12 - K_Y^2 + A'^2 = 14 + A'^2 + 3\ell$ while $e(A')e(\mathbb{P}^1) = (2 - 2 \cdot p_a(A'))2 = 2(-A'^2 - A'K_Y)$. Therefore we have

$$\delta = \sum_s (e(A'_s) - e(A')) = 14 + 3\ell + 3A'^2 + 2A'K_Y$$

as wanted. \square

Proposition 7.4. *Assume $A'^2 = 0$. Then $0 \leq \ell \leq 1$ and we have $\ell = 0$ only when (0a), (0c), (0f) or (0g) holds and $\ell = 1$ only when (0d) holds. Moreover cases (0b), (0e) and (0h) of the list of proposition 3.12 cannot occur.*

Proof. We refer to the list of proposition 3.12. From lemma 7.3 we find

$$\delta = 14 + 3\ell + 2A'K_Y$$

We have $A'K_Y = 0$ in all cases of the list except for (0g).

In case (0a) we have to consider F', H' and $h_1 - 2 = 2 + \ell$ curves E'_k , plus all the components of B_0 . Then

$$6 + 3(2 + \ell) + 6\ell = 12 + 9\ell \leq \delta = 14 + 3\ell$$

which forces $\ell = 0$.

In case (0b) we find $\ell \geq 1$ and we have the contribution of the curves E'_k, H' (see corollary 3.16) and of $\ell - 1$ components of B_0 . Then

$$3(4 + \ell) + 3 + 6(\ell - 1) = 9 + 9\ell \leq \delta = 14 + 3\ell$$

which implies $6\ell \leq 5$. Impossible.

In case (0c) we have the contribution of F', H' and $h_1 - 3 = 1 + \ell$ of the curves E'_k , plus all the components of B_0 . Then

$$6 + 3(1 + \ell) + 6\ell = 9 + 9\ell \leq \delta = 14 + 3\ell$$

which forces $\ell = 0$. The rest of the proof goes similarly. \square

A similar argument to proposition 7.4 shows (see also [Pa, prop. 3.3.6, 3.3.7])

Proposition 7.5. *Assume $A'^2 = 1$. Then $0 \leq \ell \leq 3$. If (1f) holds then $\ell = 0, 1$. If (1e) holds then $\ell = 1, 2, 3$. If (1a) or (1d) holds then $\ell = 0$. Cases (1b) and (1c) of the list of proposition 3.13 cannot occur. Moreover when case (1e) holds for any irreducible component B_{0k} of B_0 we find $B_{0k}A' \geq 1$.*

From proposition 3.14 it cannot be $A'^2 = 2$. Then (see remark 3.15) we are left with the case $A' = N$.

Proposition 7.6. *Assume $A' = N$. Then $0 \leq \ell \leq 1$.*

As a consequence of propositions 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 and of remark 3.15 we obtain

Theorem 7.7. *Case (iii) of page 7 can only occur when one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

- (1) $\ell = 0$: Cases (0a), (0c), (0f), (0g), (1a), (1d), (1f), $A' = N$
- (2) $\ell = 1$: Cases (0d), (1e), (1f), $A' = N$
- (3) $\ell = 2, 3$: Case (1e)

Moreover in cases (0g), (1f) and $A' = N$ we have $\Phi = 0$, i.e. the invariant pencil $\Lambda \leq |3K_S|$ has no fixed part.

8. MORE ON THE CASE $R_0K_S = 0, h_2 = 1$

In the above setting from (2.5) $h_1 = 4 + \ell$ and from (2.10) we have

$$(8.1) \quad K_Y^2 = \frac{1}{3}[K_S^2 - 6 - h_2 + \frac{9}{2}R_0^2 - \frac{11}{2}R_0K_S] = \frac{1}{3}[1 - 6 - 1 - 9\ell] = -2 - 3\ell$$

From now on we refer to the formulas of proposition 4.12 when computing the arithmetic data of the curves in the linear systems $|N|, |N_1|, |N_2|, |N_3|$.

We start by computing N_1^2 and $p_a(N_1)$:

$$(8.2) \quad N_1^2 = 5 - 4R_0K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2 = 5 - 2 - 3\ell + n + 1 = 4 - 3\ell + n \geq 0$$

$$(8.3) \quad p_a(N_1) = 4 - 3R_0K_S + K_Y^2 + n + h_2 = 4 - 2 - 3\ell + n + 1 = N_1^2 - 1$$

We have the following

Lemma 8.1. *In the above setting we have $3\ell - 4 \leq n \leq 3\ell$.*

Proof. Let us consider the short exact sequence of sheaves

$$(8.4) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(N - N_1) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(N) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{N_1}(N) \longrightarrow 0$$

Then, since Y is a rational surface, from the definition of N_1 ,

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N - N_1)) &= h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(K_Y - N + N_1)) \\ &= h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i)) \leq h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(2K_Y)) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

The divisor $N - N_1$ cannot be effective, otherwise $3 = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N_1)) \leq h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) = 2$. The long exact sequence of (8.4) yields therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) &\longrightarrow H^0(N_1, \mathcal{O}_{N_1}(N)) \longrightarrow H^1(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N - N_1)) \rightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\longrightarrow H^1(N_1, \mathcal{O}_{N_1}(N)) \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

This forces $H^1(N_1, \mathcal{O}_{N_1}(N)) = 0$. Since N_1 is big and nef, hence 1-connected,

$$h^0(N_1, \mathcal{O}_{N_1}(N)) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_{N_1}(N)) = 1 + NN_1 - p_a(N_1) = 2 + 3\ell - n$$

Then $2 = h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(N)) \leq h^0(N_1, \mathcal{O}_{N_1}(N)) = 2 + 3\ell - n$ and $3\ell - 4 \leq n \leq 3\ell$ as wanted (see formula (8.2)). \square

Remark 8.2. When $\ell = 0$ one can easily see that $n = 3\ell = 0$ is the only possibility for n .

We will see in the following sections that a deeper study of the adjoint linear systems $|N_i|$ to the pencil $|N|$ on Y allows us to collect the cases listed in theorem 7.7 into two main groups

Definition 8.3. We call **ruled cases** those for which one of the linear systems $|N_i|$ induce a morphism $Y \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$ for some $a \geq 0$.

Definition 8.4. We call **Del Pezzo cases** those which are not ruled cases.

In section 9 we will show that not all the cases listed in theorem 7.7 can actually occur.

8.1. $n = 3\ell - 4$.

Proposition 8.5. *In the case $n = 3\ell - 4$ the net $|N_1|$ has no fixed part and we have $|N_1| = |2\Theta|$ where $|\Theta|$ is a pencil of rational curves with $\Theta^2 = 0$.*

Proof. Assume $n = 3\ell - 4$. Then $|N_1|$ is a net of curves with $N_1^2 = 0$. Let us write $|N_1| = |\Delta| + T$ where T and $|\Delta|$ are the fixed and the movable part of $|N_1|$ respectively. Then $0 \leq \Delta^2 \leq \Delta N_1 \leq N_1^2$ hence $\Delta N_1 = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= N_1\Delta = \Delta^2 + T\Delta \\ 0 &= N_1T = \Delta T + T^2 \end{aligned}$$

It follows $\Delta^2 = \Delta T = T^2 = 0$. Therefore there exists a pencil $|\Theta|$ such that $|\Delta| = |2\Theta|$. Then $4 = NN_1 = 2N\Theta + NT$ and $N\Theta \geq 1$ otherwise by the Index theorem and the rationality of Y we have $\Theta \equiv 0$.

If $N\Theta = 1$, $NT = N\Delta = 2$ then $(\Delta - T)^2 = \Delta^2 + T^2 - 2\Delta T = 0$ hence $\Delta \equiv T$ which is impossible. Thus $N\Theta = 2$ and $NT = 0$ which forces $T = 0$ by the Index theorem. Therefore we have $N_1 = \Delta$ and

$$-1 = p_a(N_1) = p_a(\Delta) = p_a(2\Theta) = 1 + \frac{2\Theta(2\Theta + K_Y)}{2} = 1 + \Theta K_Y$$

forces $\Theta K_Y = -2$. Then $|\Theta|$ is a pencil of rational curves. \square

Theorem 8.6. *The case $n = 3\ell - 4$ cannot occur.*

Proof. If $n = 3\ell - 4 \geq 0$ we have $\ell \geq 2$ and case (1e) of proposition 3.13 holds (see also theorem 7.7). Therefore we have a pencil of elliptic curves $|A'|$ for which $A'^2 = 1$. Then, from propositions 3.2 and 8.5, lemma 3.1 and corollary 3.11, $2A'\Theta = A'N_1 = 2 - A' \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \leq 2$ and $A'N_1 \geq 1$ by the Index theorem, whence $A'N_1 = 2$ and $A'\Theta = 1$.

We have $h^0(A', \mathcal{O}_{A'}(\Theta)) = 2$ since otherwise the point $A' \cap \Theta$ should be a base point for the pencil $|\Theta|$, whereas $\Theta^2 = 0$. Then we get a contradiction since for any divisor D of degree 1 on the smooth elliptic curve A' $h^0(A', \mathcal{O}_{A'}(D)) = 1$. \square

8.2. $n = 3\ell - 3$. In this case we have $1 \leq \ell \leq 3$ and from equations (8.2) and (8.3) we find $N_1^2 = 1$ and $p_a(N_1) = 0$.

Lemma 8.7. *If $n = 3\ell - 3$ then $|N_1|$ has no fixed part. Then the general element of $|N_1|$ is a smooth rational curve.*

Proof. We can use the same argument as in lemma 5.6 and we find that $|N_1|$ has no fixed part unless $|N_1| = |\Delta| + T$ with $\Delta^2 = 0$, $\Delta N_1 = \Delta T = 1$, $T^2 = -1$. Since $\Delta^2 = 0$ and $|\Delta|$ is a net, there exists a pencil $|\Theta|$ such that $\Delta \equiv 2\Theta$. But then $1 = \Delta T = 2\Theta T$ and we get a contradiction. \square

In this setting $|N_1|$ is base point free and $\phi_{|N_1|} : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ is a birational morphism.

When $n \geq 3\ell - 2$ it makes sense to consider $|N_2| = |N_1 + K_Y - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - G' - \sum_{j=1}^{n'} Z'_j|$ which is a linear system of dimension $3 - 3\ell + n = p_a(N_1) \leq 3$ and $3 - 3\ell + n \geq 1$ and from proposition 4.12

$$\begin{aligned} N_2^2 &= 7 - 8R_0K_S + 4K_Y^2 + 4n + 4h_2 + n' = 3 - 12\ell + 4n + n' \\ (8.5) \quad p_a(N_2) &= 5 - 5R_0K_S + 3K_Y^2 + 3n + 3h_2 + n' = 2 - 9\ell + 3n + n' \\ N_1N_2 &= 2p_a(N_1) - 2 = 2(3 - 3\ell + n) - 2 = 4 - 6\ell + 2n \end{aligned}$$

8.3. $n = 3\ell - 2$. In this case $1 \leq \ell \leq 3$ and we have $N_1N_2 = 0$ and by the Index theorem we infer $N_2 \equiv 0$. Then from (8.5) $n' = N_2^2 - 3 + 12\ell - 4n = 5$ and

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &\equiv \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + G' + \sum_{j=1}^5 Z'_j - K_Y \\ (8.6) \quad N &\equiv 2 \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2G' + \sum_{j=1}^5 Z'_j - 2K_Y \\ 2B_0 + E' &\equiv 2 \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 5G' + \sum_{j=1}^5 Z'_j - 5K_Y \end{aligned}$$

8.4. $n = 3\ell - 1$. This case can occur for $1 \leq \ell \leq 3$. We have $N_1N_2 = 2$, $N_1^2 = 3$ (cf. equations (8.2), (8.3) and (8.5)) and since $N_1(3N_2 - 2N_1) = 0$ then

$$(3N_2 - 2N_1)^2 = 9N_2^2 + 4N_1^2 - 12N_1N_2 = 9N_2^2 + 12 - 24 = 9N_2^2 - 12 \leq 0$$

Hence from (8.5) $0 \leq N_2^2 = n' - 1 \leq 1$ and $n' = 1, 2$.

Lemma 8.8. *If $N_2^2 = 0$ (i.e. $n' = 1$) then $|N_2|$ has no fixed part. In particular the general member of $|N_2|$ is a smooth rational curve with self-intersection 0.*

Proof. Let us write $|N_2| = |\Delta| + T$ with $|\Delta|$ and T the movable and the fixed part of N_2 respectively. We have $0 = N_2^2 = N_2\Delta + N_2T$ or, equivalently,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= N_2\Delta = \Delta^2 + \Delta T \\ 0 &= N_2T = \Delta T + T^2 \end{aligned}$$

which implies $\Delta^2 = \Delta T = T^2 = 0$.

We know that $N_1N_2 = 2$. Then $0 \leq N_1\Delta \leq N_1N_2 = 2$. It cannot be $N_1\Delta = 0$ otherwise, by the index theorem and the rationality of Y , $\Delta = 0$.

It cannot be $N_1\Delta = 1 = N_1T$: we obtain by the Index theorem

$$0 \geq (\Delta - T)^2 = \Delta^2 + T^2 - 2\Delta T = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta \sim T.$$

Since Y is a rational surface, this implies $\Delta \equiv T$ which is impossible.

So $N_1\Delta = N_1N_2 = 2$ and then $0 \geq (N_2 - \Delta)^2 = T^2 = 0$. Again, by the rationality of Y we have $T \equiv 0$ and $|N_2|$ has no fixed part. \square

Then if $n' = 1$ there exists a morphism $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$ for some $a \geq 0$.

If $n' = 2$ then $|N_2|$ is a pencil of curves with arithmetic genus 1 and therefore $N_3 \equiv 0$. But now from proposition 4.12

$$N_3^2 = 9 - 12R_0K_S + 9K_Y^2 + 9h_2 + 9n + 4n' + n'' = n'' - 1 = 0$$

Then, recalling the definition of $N := 3K_Y + 2B_0 + E' - 3G'$,

$$\begin{aligned} N_2 &\equiv G' + \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'' - K_Y \\ N_1 &\equiv 2G' + 2\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'' - 2K_Y \\ N &\equiv 3G' + 3\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'' - 3K_Y \\ 2B_0 + E' &\equiv 6G' + 3\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'' - 6K_Y \end{aligned}$$

8.5. $n = 3\ell$. In this case we have $0 \leq \ell \leq 3$. Now $N_1^2 = 4 = N_1N_2$ and $N_2^2 = n' + 3 \geq 3$. By the Index theorem $(N_1 - N_2)^2 = n' - 1 \leq 0$. Moreover if $n' = 1$ we have $N_1 \equiv N_2$ and then $K_Y \equiv G' + \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + Z'$ which is impossible since K_Y is not effective. This implies $n' = 0$, $N_2^2 = 3$ and $p_a(N_2) = 2$.

If we look at N_3 we have (see also proposition 4.12)

$$\begin{aligned} N_3^2 &= 9 - 12R_0K_S + 9K_Y^2 + 9h_2 + 9n + 4n' + n'' = n'' \\ p_a(N_3) &= 6 - 7R_0K_S + 6K_Y^2 + 6h_2 + 6n + 3n' + n'' = n'' \end{aligned}$$

Since $N_2N_3 = 2p_a(N_2) - 2 = 2$ we have $(3N_3 - 2N_2)^2 = 9n'' - 12 \leq 0$ hence $n'' = 0, 1$. In the former case $|N_3|$ is a pencil of rational curves of self-intersection

0 (see also proposition 4.12), whereas in the latter case we have a pencil of curves with arithmetic genus one. Again we infer

$$N_4 = N_3 + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - Z'' - \sum_{i=1}^{n'''} Z_i''' \equiv 0.$$

Then $N_4^2 = N_3^2 + K_Y^2 + 2N_3K_Y + 1 + n + n' + n'' + n''' = n''' - 1 = 0$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} N_3 &\equiv G' + \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + Z'' + Z''' - K_Y \\ N_2 &\equiv 2G' + 2\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2Z'' + Z''' - 2K_Y \\ N_1 &\equiv 3G' + 3\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2Z'' + Z''' - 3K_Y \\ N &\equiv 4G' + 4\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2Z'' + Z''' - 4K_Y \\ 2B_0 + E' &\equiv 7G' + 4\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2Z'' + Z''' - 7K_Y \end{aligned}$$

In case $|N_3|$ is a pencil of rational curves we can show arguing as in lemma 8.8 that $|N_3|$ has no fixed part. Therefore we have a map $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$ for some $a \geq 0$.

9. FURTHER RESULTS

Proposition 9.1. *Case (1e) of proposition 3.13 cannot occur.*

Proof. Assume case (1e) holds. Then Y has an elliptic pencil $|A'|$ with $A'^2 = 1$. From [CCM1, lemma 2.2] if $A' + K_Y$ is not nef then there exist (-1) -cycles D_j such that $D_j A' = 0$. By the Index theorem we have

$$(9.1) \quad A_1 = A' + K_Y - \sum_j D_j \equiv 0$$

We now look at the intersection number $s := A'N_1$: we have (cf. corollary 3.11) $A'N_1 = A'(N + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i) = 2 - A'\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i \geq 1$ otherwise $N_1 \equiv 0$. Moreover from theorem 8.6 we have $1 \leq N_1^2 \leq 4$ (cf. sections 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5). Then by the Index theorem we have $A'(N_1 - sA') = 0$ and $(N_1 - sA')^2 = N_1^2 - s^2 \leq 0$.

If it was $s = 1$ we should have $N_1^2 = 1$ and, from the rationality of Y , $N_1 \equiv A'$ which is impossible since $|A'|$ is a pencil whereas $|N_1|$ is a net. Hence $A'N_1 = 2$ and $A'\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = 0$. Moreover, when $N_1^2 = 4$ (or, equivalently, $n = 3\ell$) we get, because of the rationality of Y , $N_1 \equiv 2A'$ which is impossible since then (see lemma 2.5 and proposition 3.13) $4 = NN_1 = 2NA' = 6$.

Hence in case (1e) we can only have $n = 3\ell - 1$, $n = 3\ell - 2$ or $n = 3\ell - 3$.

Since $A'N_1 = 2$, none of the curves Z_i intersects A' . Therefore from (9.1)

$$A_1 = A' + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - \sum_{j=1}^m C_j \equiv 0$$

and

$$(9.2) \quad 0 = A_1^2 = A'^2 + K_Y^2 + 2A'K_Y + 1 + n + m = n - 2 - 3\ell + m$$

hence $m = 3\ell - n + 2$.

We also know that in case (1e) for any irreducible component B_{0k} of B_0 we have $B_{0k}A' \geq 1$ (see proposition 7.5). Moreover $A'N = 3$, $\Phi'N = 0$. Then

$$0 = B_{0k}N = B_{0k}(A' + \Phi') \geq 1 + B_{0k}\Phi'$$

for any $k = 1, \dots, \ell$ forces $B_0 \leq \Phi'$. We recall that $N_1 K_Y = (N + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i) K_Y = n - 3\ell$. Then we find

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= A_1 N_1 = N_1 (A' + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - \sum_{j=1}^m C_j) \\ &= 2 + n - 3\ell - N_1 \sum_{j=1}^m C_j \leq n - (3\ell - 2) \end{aligned}$$

This excludes $n = 3\ell - 3$.

When $n = 3\ell - 2$ none of the $m = 3\ell - n + 2 = 4$ curves C_j intersects N_1 . Hence they are 4 of the $n' = 5$ curves Z'_i . Since $N_2 \equiv A_1 \equiv 0$ we find

$$N_1 \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + G' + \sum_{j=1}^5 Z'_j - K_Y \equiv A' + Z'_5.$$

Thus we get a contradiction since $0 = F' N_1 = F' A' + F' Z'_5 = 1$.

When $n = 3\ell - 1$ we have $m = 3\ell - n + 2 = 3$ and, using proposition 4.12,

$$0 = A_1 N_1 = N_1 (A' + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - \sum_{j=1}^m C_j) = 1 - N_1 \sum_{j=1}^m C_j.$$

Thus there is exactly one curve C_1 with $C_1 N_1 = 1$ whereas the remaining two have to be chosen among the $n' \leq 2$ curves Z'_i . This also excludes the case $n' = 1$.

When $n' = 2$ we have $A' N_2 = A' (N_1 + K_Y - G' - \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n'} Z'_j) = 1$ and $(A' - N_2)^2 = 0$. Thus $A' \equiv N_2$ but we get a contradiction since

$$\Phi' N_2 = \Phi' A' = (N - A') A' = 3 - 1 = 2$$

and $2 \geq B_0 N_2 = B_0 A' = 3$. □

Proposition 9.2. *The case (0d) of proposition 3.12 cannot occur.*

Proof. Assume case (0d) holds. Then we have $\ell = 1$ (see theorem 7.7) and $K_Y^2 = -2 - 3\ell = -5$. Moreover $|A'|$ is a pencil of elliptic curves such that $A'^2 = 0 = A' K_Y$. If we look at the adjoint system $A' + K_Y$ we find $A' (A' + K_Y) = 0$. From [CCM1, lemma 2.2] there are (-1) -cycles D_j such that $A_1 = A' + K_Y - \sum_{j=1}^m D_j$ is nef and $D_j A' = 0$. Since $A' A_1 = A' (A' + K_Y) = 0$ we necessarily have $A_1^2 = 0$. Hence (recall that $G' A' = 0$ from corollary 3.11)

$$0 = A_1^2 = (A' + K_Y - G' - \sum_j C_j)^2 = 0 + K_Y^2 + 0 + 1 + m = -4 + m$$

and

$$A_1 K_Y = K_Y (A' + K_Y - G' - \sum_{j=1}^m C_j) = 0 - 5 + 1 + m = A_1^2 = 0.$$

Since from proposition 3.2 $A' N = 3$ we can write

$$0 \leq A_1 N = N (A' + K_Y - G' - \sum_{j=1}^m C_j) = 3 + 1 - N \sum_{j=1}^m C_j \leq 4.$$

Assume now $1 \leq A_1 N = s \leq 4$. Then we have $N(3A_1 - sA') = 0$ and by the Index theorem and the rationality of Y $(3A_1 - sA')^2 = 0$ and $sA' \equiv 3A_1$. Thus

$1 \leq s = sA'B_0 = 3A_1B_0$ forces $s = 3$ and $A' \equiv A_1$ which is impossible since otherwise K_Y would be effective. Thus $A_1N = 0$ hence $A_1 \equiv 0$ and

$$(9.3) \quad 0 = A_1B_0 = B_0(A' + K_Y - G' - \sum_{j=1}^4 C_j) = 5 - B_0 \sum_{j=1}^4 C_j.$$

We note that B_0 cannot be contained in any singular fibre of $|A'|$ since $B_0A' = 1 > 0$. In particular it is not contained in any of the (-1) -cycles C_j . Then $B_0C_j \geq 0$ for any $j = 1, \dots, 4$ and from (9.3) there exists a cycle C_j , say C_1 such that $C_1B_0 \geq 2$. But $C_1A' = 0$ forces $C_1 \leq A'$ and $2 \leq C_1B_0 \leq A'B_0 = 1$. Contradiction. \square

Proposition 9.3. *Case (0a), (0c) and (0f) of proposition 3.12 cannot occur.*

Proof. Let us begin with case (0a) of proposition 3.12. Then $n = 3\ell = n' = 0$, $A'N = 2$ and $A'N_1 = A'(N + K_Y - G') = A'N = 2$ hence $\Phi'N_1 = (N - A')N_1 = 2$.

Moreover $A'N_2 = A'(N_1 + K_Y - G') = A'N_1 = 2$ and $NN_2 = N(N_1 + K_Y - G') = 4 + 1 = 5$ which implies $\Phi'N_2 = 3$. But we know, from proposition 3.12, $E'_i\Phi' = E'_i(N - A') = -1$ for $i = 1, 2$ which forces $E'_1 + E'_2 \leq \Phi'$. Moreover $E'_kN_2 = E'_k(N + 2K_Y - 2G') = 2$ for all $k = 1, \dots, h_1$.

Then we get a contradiction since $4 = (E'_1 + E'_2)N_2 \leq \Phi'N_2 = 3$.

Assume now that either case (0c) or case (0f) of proposition 3.12 holds. Then $n = 3\ell = 0$, $A'N = 3$, $\Phi'N = 0$ and $A'N_1 = A'N = 3$. Then $\Phi'N_1 = (N - A')N_1 = 1$. Since N_1 is nef there exists exactly one irreducible component D of Φ' such that $DN_1 = 1$. We also know, from proposition 3.12, $E'_i\Phi' = E'_i(N - A') \leq -1$ for $i = 1, 2$ and then since $E'_kN_1 = 1$ for all $k = 1, \dots, h_1$ we get a contradiction. \square

From theorem 7.7 and propositions 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 we obtain the following

Theorem 9.4. *Case (iii) of page 7 can only occur when one of the following conditions is satisfied:*

- (1) $\ell = 0$: Cases (0g), (1a), (1d), (1f), $A' = N$
- (2) $\ell = 1$: Cases (1f), $A' = N$

Moreover in cases (0g), (1f) and $A' = N$ we have $\Phi = 0$, i.e. the invariant pencil $\Lambda \leq |3K_S|$ has no fixed part.

10. RULED CASES

10.1. $n = 3\ell$. By definition 8.3 and the results of section 8.5 we know that $|\bar{N}_3|$ induces a morphism $g : W \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$ for some $a \geq 0$ with $K_W^2 = K_Y^2 + 1 + 3\ell = -1$. Then we have

$$K_{\mathbb{F}_a} = -2c - (a+2)f, \quad g^*(f) = \bar{N}_3$$

where c is the $(-a)$ -section of \mathbb{F}_a and f is a fibre of the ruling $\mathbb{F}_a \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Then $K_W = -2g^*(c) - (a+2)\bar{N}_3 + \Delta$ where Δ is the exceptional divisor of g .

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{N}_2 &= \bar{N}_3 - K_W = 2g^*(c) + (a+3)\bar{N}_3 - \Delta \\ \bar{N}_1 &= \bar{N}_2 - K_W = 4g^*(c) + (2a+5)\bar{N}_3 - 2\Delta \\ \bar{N} &= \bar{N}_1 - K_W = 6g^*(c) + (3a+7)\bar{N}_3 - 3\Delta \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 10.1. *In the above setting $0 \leq a \leq 2$.*

Proof. Since \bar{N} is nef we find $g^*(c)\bar{N} = 7 - 3a \geq 0$ and then $0 \leq a \leq 2$. \square

We look at $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}'$: from the definition of N on the surface Y one has

$$(10.1) \quad 2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}' = \bar{N} - 3K_W = 12g^*(c) + (6a + 13)\bar{N}_3 - 6\Delta$$

whence $g(2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}') = 12c + (6a + 13)f$. Furthermore

$$g^*(c)(2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}') = g^*(c)(12g^*(c) + (6a + 13)\bar{N}_3 - 6\Delta) = -12a + 13 + 6a = 13 - 6a$$

From theorem 9.4 we have $\ell = 0, 1$.

10.1.1. $\ell = 0$. Let us assume $\ell = 0$. Then $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}' = \bar{E}'$ and we can write $\bar{E}'_i = \alpha_i g^*(c) + \beta_i \bar{N}_3 + \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j$. We also recall that $h_1 = 4 + \ell = 4$ from (2.5). Then

$$3 = \bar{N}_3 \bar{E}'_i = \bar{N}_3 [\alpha_i g^*(c) + \beta_i \bar{N}_3 + \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j] = \alpha_i$$

This implies

$$g^*(c) \bar{E}'_i = g^*(c) [\alpha_i g^*(c) + \beta_i \bar{N}_3 + \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j] = -a\alpha_i + \beta_i = \beta_i - 3a$$

Lemma 10.2. *In the above setting we have $g^*(c) \bar{E}'_i \geq 0$. In particular we have $\beta_i \geq 3a$ for all $i = 1, \dots, 4$.*

Proof. It is obvious since $g^*(c) \bar{E}'_i < 0$ and the irreducibility of \bar{E}'_i would imply $\bar{E}'_i \leq g^*(c)$ and therefore $\bar{E}'_i = \bar{c}$ the strict transform of c . Then we get a contradiction since $3 = \bar{E}'_i \bar{N}_3 = \bar{c} \bar{N}_3 = g^*(c) \bar{N}_3 = 1$. \square

Moreover from equation (10.1) we have $\sum_{i=1}^4 \beta_i = 13 + 6a$.

Lemma 10.3. *Each irreducible component C in the singular fibres of $\phi|_{\bar{N}_3} : W \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a rational curve with $C^2 = -1, -2$.*

Proof. Use that \bar{N}_3 and $\bar{N}_2 = \bar{N}_3 - K_W$ are nef divisors and apply Zariski's lemma and the Index theorem. \square

Remark 10.4. For any (-2) -curve C' which is contained in a singular fibre we have $C' \bar{E}' = C'(\bar{N}_3 - 6K_W) = 0$ so C' does not intersect any of the curves \bar{E}'_k . Therefore the intersection of \bar{E}'_k with the singular fibres is only given by the points of intersection with the (-1) -curves.

Lemma 10.5. *Any singular fibre contains two irreducible (-1) -curves with multiplicity 1.*

Proof. Assume that there are m irreducible (-1) -curves appearing with multiplicity $b_i \geq 1$ $i = 1, \dots, m$. Then from lemma 10.3 and the rationality of $|\bar{N}_3|$ we find $-2 = \bar{N}_3 \bar{K}_W = -\sum_{i=1}^m b_i$ hence either $m = 1, b_1 = 2$ or $m = 2, b_1 = b_2 = 1$.

Since $\bar{E}'_k \bar{N}_3 = 3$ for any $k = 1, \dots, 4$ and since the curves \bar{E}'_k cannot intersect the (-2) -curves in each singular fibre (see remark 10.4) there cannot be a fibre with only one (-1) -curve of multiplicity 2. \square

Lemma 10.6. *For any singular fibre the curve \bar{E}' intersects the exceptional curves of that fibre.*

Proof. Assume there is a singular fibre ψ of $g : W \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$ such that \bar{E}' does not intersect any of the exceptional curves of that fibre. Then there exists a curve Γ in ψ such that $\Gamma \bar{E}' = \bar{E}' \bar{N}_3 = 12$ and Γ is not contracted by $g : W \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$. Hence

$$12 = \Gamma \bar{E}' = \Gamma(12g^*(c) + (13 + 6a)\bar{N}_3 - 6\Delta) = 12\Gamma g^*(c) - 6\Gamma \Delta.$$

Since $\Gamma\Delta \geq 1$ and $\Gamma\Delta \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ we find $12 \leq 12\Gamma g^*(c) - 12$ hence $\Gamma g^*(c) \geq 2$. Let $g(\Gamma) = f_1$ be the fibre of the ruling of \mathbb{F}_a obtained by Γ . Then $1 = f_1 c = g^*(f_1)g^*(c) = \Gamma g^*(c) \geq 2$ and we get a contradiction. \square

Lemma 10.7. *In the above setting we can reduce to the case $a = 1$ unless $a = 2$ and $\phi_{|\bar{N}_3|} : W \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ has at most two singular fibres.*

Proof. We know that $\bar{F}'\bar{N}_3 = \bar{H}'\bar{N}_3 = 0$ and the two (-2) -curves are contained in a singular fibre of $\phi_{|\bar{N}_3|}$. We can choose the map g so that it contracts these curves to a point which is now on a nonsingular fibre f_0 of the map $\mathbb{F}_a \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$.

If $a = 0$ and we blow up the above point and we consider the section c intersecting f_0 at that point, the strict transform of c is a (-1) -curve. By contracting the strict transform of f_0 the exceptional divisor becomes a curve with self-intersection 0. Therefore the surface now obtained is \mathbb{F}_1 .

We can do the same for $a = 2$ if the point is not the intersection point between f_0 and the (-2) -section c on \mathbb{F}_2 .

Assume now that $a = 2$ and c passes through the above point P_0 . We can reduce to $a = 1$ if we find a singular fibre f_1 such that c does not pass through the point obtained by contracting all the exceptional curves of $g : W \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$ in that fibre.

Let us suppose such a fibre f_1 does not exist. Then for any singular fibre f' the (-2) -section c passes through the point P' which is the contraction of all the exceptional curves in that fibre. From lemma 10.6 we can deduce that P must be a point in \bar{E}' . Since $g^*(c)\bar{E}' = 13 - 6a = 1$ there can be at most one such fibre. Thus, if the number of singular fibres is at least 3 we are done. \square

Lemma 10.8. *For any $i = 1, \dots, 4$ and $j = 1, \dots, 9$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_k \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j &= 0 \quad \text{if } \Delta_k^2 = -2 \\ 0 \leq \Delta_k \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j &\leq 3 \quad \text{if } \Delta_k^2 = -1. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Since $\bar{E}'_i = 3g^*(c) + \beta_i \bar{N}_3 + \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j$ we have

$$0 \leq \bar{E}'_i \bar{\Delta}_k = \Delta_k \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j \leq \bar{E}'_i \bar{N}_3 = 3.$$

From lemma 10.3 the curves Δ_k have self-intersection $-2 \leq \Delta_k^2 \leq -1$.

Furthermore, from remark 10.4, if $\Delta_k^2 = -2$ then $\bar{E}'_i \Delta_k = 0$. Hence $0 = \bar{E}'_i \Delta_k = \Delta_k \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j$ which proves the lemma. \square

Corollary 10.9. *For any $i = 1, \dots, 4$ we have $\Delta \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j \leq 6r$ where r is the number of singular fibres of $g : W \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$.*

Proof. Let us set $V := \{v \mid \Delta_v^2 = -1\}$. From the above proposition we have

$$\Delta \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j = \sum_{v \in V} \Delta_v \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j \leq 3|V|$$

where $|V|$ is the cardinality of the set V . From lemma 10.5 there are two simple (-1) -curves in each of the r singular fibres then $|V| \leq 2r$ as wanted. \square

We are now ready to show that the reduction to $a = 1$ it is always possible.

Proposition 10.10. *The case $a = 2$ cannot occur with $r \leq 2$ singular fibres.*

Proof. We know from the formulas of page 32 that $\bar{N}_2 = 2g^*(c) + (a+3)\bar{N}_3 - \Delta$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= E'_i N_2 = \bar{E}'_i \bar{N}_2 = (3g^*(c) + \beta_i \bar{N}_3 + \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j)(2g^*(c) + (a+3)\bar{N}_3 - \Delta) \\ &= -6a + 3a + 9 + 2\beta_i - \Delta \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j \end{aligned}$$

hence $\Delta \sum_j \gamma_{ji} \Delta_j = 2\beta_i + 7 - 3a$. Thus, from lemma 10.2 and corollary 10.9,

$$7 + 3a \leq 2\beta_i + 7 - 3a \leq 6r$$

where r is the number of singular fibres of $g : W \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$. When $a = 2$ we get $6r \geq 13$ and then $r \geq 3$ as wanted. \square

From now on we assume $a = 1$. The pencil $|\bar{N}_3|$ is mapped to the pencil of lines of \mathbb{P}^2 through a point P . Then $|\bar{N}_2|$ maps to the net of quartics with 1 double point and 9 simple base points, $|\bar{N}_1|$ to the net of curves of degree 7 with 1 triple point and 9 double points (with no other simple base points), and $|\bar{N}|$ to the pencil of curves of degree 10 with one quadruple point, 9 triple points and no other base points.

Theorem 10.11. *The case $n = 3\ell = 0, n' = n'' = 0$ cannot occur.*

Proof. We compute the plane image of $|\bar{A}'|$. From theorem 9.4 we know that $\ell = 0$ can only occur in case $(0g)$ of proposition 3.12, in cases $(1a)$, $(1d)$ or $(1f)$ of proposition 3.13 and when $A' = N$. Then, using also proposition 3.2 and corollary 3.11, $A'^2 = 0, A'K_Y = 2, A'N = 3, A'G' = 1$ in the former case while we have $A'K_Y = 1, A'N = 3, A'G' = 0$ in the latter cases with $A'^2 = 1$ unless $A' = N$. Hence we find

$$A'N_3 = A'(N + 3K_Y - 3G') = 3 + 3A'K_Y - 3A'G' = 6$$

in all the above cases. Then A' is mapped onto a plane curve of degree d with a point of multiplicity $d - 6$ at P and, denoting by s_j the number of points of multiplicity j among P_1, \dots, P_9 ,

$$3 = A'N = \bar{A}'\bar{N} = 10d - 3 \sum_j j s_j - 4(d - 6)$$

hence

$$(10.2) \quad \sum_j j s_j = 2d + 7$$

We also have $\bar{A}'^2 = 1, p_a(\bar{A}') = 2$ in all the above cases except for $A' = N$. Then, if $A' \neq N$,

$$1 = \bar{A}'^2 = d^2 - \sum_j j^2 s_j$$

hence

$$(10.3) \quad \sum_j j^2 s_j = d^2 - 1$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} 2 = p_a(\bar{A}') &= \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2} - \sum_j s_j \frac{j(j-1)}{2} - \frac{(d-6)(d-7)}{2} \\ &= \frac{d^2 - 3d + 2 - d^2 + 13d - 42}{2} - \sum_j s_j \frac{j(j-1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$(10.4) \quad \sum_j s_j j(j-1) = 10d - 44.$$

Then comparing (10.2), (10.3) and (10.4) we get

$$10d - 44 = d^2 - 1 - (2d + 7) = d^2 - 2d - 8$$

hence

$$d^2 - 12d + 36 = (d-6)^2 = 0$$

which forces $d = 6$. In this case (10.2) and (10.3) become

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j j s_j &= 19 \\ \sum_j j^2 s_j &= 35. \end{aligned}$$

We now easily infer $j \leq 5$. Subtracting the first equation from the second one we find

$$\begin{aligned} 16 = 35 - 19 &= (25s_5 + 16s_4 + 9s_3 + 4s_2 + s_1) + \\ &\quad - (5s_5 + 4s_4 + 3s_3 + 2s_2 + s_1) = 20s_5 + 12s_4 + 6s_3 + 2s_2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $s_5 = 0$, $s_4 \leq 1$. Then we find $6s_3 + 2s_2 = 16 - 12s_4$ or equivalently, $3s_3 + s_2 = 8 - 6s_4$ and substituting in (10.2)

$$s_1 + s_2 = 19 - 4s_4 - (3s_3 + s_2) = 19 - 4s_4 - (8 - 6s_4) = 11 + 2s_4$$

which gives a contradiction since $\sum_j s_j \leq 9$.

We now discuss the case $A' = N$. Then $\bar{A}'^2 = \bar{N}^2 = 3$ and $p_a(\bar{A}') = 3$. Then

$$3 = \bar{A}'^2 = d^2 - \sum_j j^2 s_j$$

forces

$$(10.5) \quad \sum_j j^2 s_j = d^2 - 3$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} 3 = p_a(\bar{A}') &= \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2} - \sum_j s_j \frac{j(j-1)}{2} - \frac{(d-6)(d-7)}{2} \\ &= \frac{d^2 - 3d + 2 - d^2 + 13d - 42}{2} - \sum_j s_j \frac{j(j-1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$(10.6) \quad \sum_j s_j j(j-1) = 10d - 46$$

Thus comparing (10.2), (10.5) and (10.6) we find

$$10d - 46 = d^2 - 3 - (2d + 7) = d^2 - 2d - 10$$

hence $d^2 - 12d + 36 = (d - 6)^2 = 0$ forces $d = 6$ while we know $d = 10$ since $\bar{A}' = \bar{N}$. \square

10.1.2. $\ell = 1$. Let us now assume $B_0 \neq 0$. For any curve E'_i on the rational surface Y there is at most one of the curves Z_j intersecting E'_i (see corollary 4.7).

Assume $n = 3\ell = 3$. If all the cycles Z_j are irreducible then there are exactly 3 of the 5 curves E'_i (we can suppose they are E'_3, E'_4 and E'_5) intersected by one (and only one) of the curves Z_j : we have $E'_i N_3 = 0$ for each of them. Hence they are contained in singular fibres of the map $\phi_{|N_3|} : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$.

If one of the cycles Z_j is reducible then, from corollary 4.11, either Z_1, Z_2 are irreducible and $Z_3 = Z_1 + Z_2 + E'_k$ for some $1 \leq k \leq h_1 = 5$ or Z_1 is irreducible, $Z_2 = Z_1 + C$ (with C a (-2) -curve) and $Z_3 = Z_1 + Z_2 + E'_k$ for some $k \leq 5$. In any case we have $E'_k N_1 = 0$ (see proposition 4.3) hence $E'_k N_3 = 0$. Moreover since $\ell = 1$ from lemma 4.6 and corollary 4.7 $B_0 \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i = 2B_0 Z_1 + 2B_0 Z_2 = 4$ hence $B_0 N_1 = 0$ forces $B_0 N_3 = 0$.

We now can show the following

Theorem 10.12. *The case $n = 3\ell, n' = n'' = 0$ with $\ell = 1$ cannot occur.*

Proof. Let us now consider the fibration given by the rational pencil $|N_3|$. If we set $\delta := \sum_s (e(N_{3s} - e(N_3)))$ from [BPV, Proposition III.11.4] we have

$$\delta = e(Y) - e(N_3)e(\mathbb{P}_1) = 12 - K_Y^2 - 4 \stackrel{(8.1)}{=} 12 + 2 + 3\ell - 4 = 13.$$

From lemma 5.10 every curve C in a singular fibre contributes $-C^2$ to δ . If all the cycles Z_i are irreducible then the (-3) -curves F', H', E'_3, E'_4, E'_5 are disjoint and they are contained in singular fibres.

If Z_3 is reducible then the (-3) -curves F', H', E'_k and the (-6) -curve B_0 are contained in singular fibres. In any case we find a contradiction since $13 = \delta \geq 15$. \square

10.2. $n = 3\ell - 1$. From section 8.4 we know that $|\bar{N}_2|$ gives a morphism $g : W \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_a$ for some $a \geq 0$ with $K_W^2 = K_Y^2 + 1 + 3\ell - 1 + 1 = -1$. Then we have

$$K_{\mathbb{F}_a} = -2c - (a + 2)f, \quad g^*(f) = \bar{N}_2$$

and $K_W = -2g^*(c) - (a + 2)\bar{N}_2 + \Delta$ where Δ is the exceptional divisor of g .

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{N}_1 &= \bar{N}_2 - K_W = 2g^*(c) + (a + 3)\bar{N}_2 - \Delta \\ \bar{N} &= \bar{N}_1 - K_W = 4g^*(c) + (2a + 5)\bar{N}_2 - 2\Delta \end{aligned}$$

Then similarly to the case $n = 3\ell = 0$ one can show (see also [Pa, section 5.1.2])

Theorem 10.13. *The case $n = 3\ell - 1 = 2, n' = 1$ cannot occur.*

11. DEL PEZZO CASES

We now treat separately those cases with $\ell = 0$ from those with $\ell = 1$. We refer then to the list of theorem 9.4. Since the ideas of most proofs are quite similar we only write here two of them, i.e. we fix $\ell = 1$ and we study the cases $n = 3\ell$ and $n = 3\ell - 1$.

When $\ell = 1$ from theorem 9.4 we always have $\Phi = 0$ and either case (1f) of proposition 3.13 or $A' = N$ holds. Moreover we have $0 = 3\ell - 3 \leq n \leq 3\ell = 3$.

11.1. $n = 3\ell$. From the results of section 8.5 when we contract the (-1) -cycles $G', Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, Z'', Z'''$ we get a rational surface W which is isomorphic to the projective plane \mathbb{P}^2 blown up at eight points P_1, \dots, P_8 .

Case I: The cycles Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 are irreducible.

In this case $B_0 N_1 = B_0(N + K_Y - G' - Z_1 - Z_2 - Z_3) = 1$ and $B_0 N_2 = B_0(N + 2K_Y - 2G' - 2\sum_{i=1}^3 Z_i) = 2$.

In particular, since $Z'' N_2 = 0$ and $Z''' N_2 = 1$, from the nefness of N_2 one can see that B_0 cannot be an irreducible component of any of these cycles, i.e. B_0 is not contracted on W . Let us compute (recall that $N_4 \equiv 0$)

$$0 = B_0 N_4 = B_0(N + 4K_Y - 4G' - 4\sum_{i=1}^3 Z_i - 2Z'' - Z''') = 4 - B_0(2\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'')$$

hence $0 \leq B_0 Z'' \leq 2$ and we have

$$\bar{B}_0 \bar{N}_3 = B_0 N_3 = B_0(N + 3K_Y - 3G' - 3\sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - Z'') = 3 - B_0 Z'' \geq 1.$$

Thus we can write the following table

	$B_0 Z_1$	$B_0 Z_2$	$B_0 Z_3$	$B_0 Z''$	$B_0 Z'''$	$\bar{B}_0 \bar{N}_3$
a)	1	1	1	2	0	1
b)	1	1	1	1	2	2
c)	1	1	1	0	4	3

We now apply the Index theorem. Since $\bar{N}_3^2 = 1$ and $\bar{B}_0 \bar{N}_3 = s \geq 1$ we find $\bar{B}_0^2 \leq s^2$ which excludes case c) and forces $\bar{B}_0 \equiv \bar{N}_3$ in case a). We also note that in case b) we have $\bar{B}_0^2 = 2$.

Lemma 11.1. *Case a) cannot occur.*

Proof. Assume case a) holds. Since $\bar{B}_0 \equiv \bar{N}_3$, $B_0 Z_1 = B_0 Z_2 = B_0 Z_3 = 1$ and $E'_5 Z_1 = E'_4 Z_2 = 1 = E'_3 Z_3$, if E'_3, E'_4, E'_5 were not contracted on W we should have

$$1 \leq \bar{E}'_k \bar{B}_0 = \bar{E}'_k \bar{N}_3 = E'_k N_3 = E'_k(N + 3K_Y - 3G' - 3\sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - Z'') = -E'_k Z''$$

for $k = 3, 4, 5$. Then we should have $E'_k \leq Z''$ and $0 \leq E'_k N_3 \leq Z'' N_3 = 0$. Contradiction. Thus E'_k is contracted on W and, from the nefness of N_3 , $E'_k Z'' = E'_k Z''' = 0$ ($k = 3, 4, 5$). From the definition of N and from $Z''' N = 3$ we find

$$(11.1) \quad 6 = 2B_0 Z''' + E' Z''' = E' Z''' = (E'_1 + E'_2) Z'''.$$

Moreover, for $k = 1, 2$

$$0 = E'_k N_4 = E'_k (N + 4K_Y - 4G' - 4 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - 2Z'' - Z''') = 4 - E'_k (2Z'' + Z''')$$

and

$$E'_k N_3 = E'_k (N + 3K_Y - 3G' - 3 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - Z'') = 3 - E'_k Z'' \geq 0$$

Since $E'_k N_2 = 2$ while $Z'' N_2 = 0, Z''' N_2 = 1$, it cannot be $E'_k \leq Z'', Z'''$ for $k = 1, 2$. In particular $E'_k Z'', E'_k Z''' \geq 0$. Thus

$$(11.2) \quad 2E'_k Z'' + E'_k Z''' = 4$$

forces $0 \leq E'_k Z''' \leq 4$ and from (11.1) there should be at least one of the curves E'_k (say E'_2) such that $E'_k Z''' = 4, \bar{E}'_k \bar{N}_3 = 3$. We get a contradiction since from the Index theorem we should have $(\bar{E}'_2 - 3\bar{N}_2)^2 \leq 0$ or equivalently $\bar{E}'_2^2 \leq 9$. \square

We now study case b). Let us denote by d_0 the degree of the plane image of \bar{B}_0 . Since $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}' = \bar{N} - 3K_W$ the curve $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}'$ is sent to an element of $|-7K_{\mathbb{P}^2}|$.

We note that a quadratic transformation leaves the plane image of $|2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}'|$ unchanged. In particular even after any quadratic transformation the equation

$$(11.3) \quad 2d_0 + \sum_{i=1}^5 d_i = 21$$

holds, where d_0 is the degree of the image of \bar{B}_0 while $d_i, i = 1, \dots, 5$ are the degrees of the plane images of the curves \bar{E}'_i . In particular we have $d_0 \leq 10$.

The curve \bar{B}_0 satisfies the linear system

$$(11.4) \quad \begin{cases} \sum_j j^2 s_j = d_0^2 - \bar{B}_0^2 = d_0^2 - 2 \\ \sum_j j s_j = 3d_0 - \bar{B}_0 \bar{N}_2 = 3d_0 - 2 \\ \sum_j s_j \leq 8 \end{cases}$$

where s_j is the number of points among P_1, \dots, P_8 of multiplicity j for \bar{B}_0 . By an easy computation one can see that $d_0 \geq 3$ and we have the following list of solutions:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1) $d_0 = 3, s_1 = 7$ | 5) $d_0 = 7, s_3 = 3, s_2 = 5$ |
| 2) $d_0 = 4, s_2 = 2, s_1 = 6$ | 6) $d_0 = 8, s_3 = 6, s_2 = 2$ |
| 3) $d_0 = 5, s_2 = 5, s_1 = 3$ | 7) $d_0 = 9, s_4 = 1, s_3 = 7$ |
| 4) $d_0 = 6, s_3 = 1, s_2 = 6, s_1 = 1$ | |

Proposition 11.2. *All the above solutions are equivalent up to a finite number of Cremona quadratic transformations of \mathbb{P}^2 based at P_1, \dots, P_8 .*

Proof. Let us consider a curve of degree 9 as in 7) and let us take the quadruple point Q_1 and two of the seven triple points Q_2, Q_3 . Then they are not collinear otherwise there should be a line meeting the above curve at 10 points. Moreover Q_1 is on \mathbb{P}^2 , i.e. it is not infinitely near to any other point, since is the unique point of maximal multiplicity for the curve. Since \bar{E}'_i is an irreducible curve if both Q_2, Q_3 were proximate to P_1 from the proximity inequalities (see [Cal]) we should have $4 = m_{P_1} \geq m_{P_2} + m_{P_3} = 3 + 3 = 6$.

If Q_2 or Q_3 are not infinitely near to Q_1 we can choose them to be on \mathbb{P}^2 . Then a quadratic transformation (see [Cal]) based at Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 is well-defined and takes the curve of degree 9 onto an octic as in 6).

Let us consider the octic in 6) and let us take three of the six triple points Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 . Then they are not collinear otherwise there should be a line meeting the octic at 9 points. Moreover we can choose the points in such a way that one of them, say Q_1 , is on \mathbb{P}^2 , i.e. it is not infinitely near to any other point. Since \bar{E}'_i is an irreducible curve if both Q_2, Q_3 were proximate to P_1 from the proximity inequalities we should have $3 \geq 3 + 3 = 6$.

If Q_2 or Q_3 are not infinitely near to Q_1 we can choose them to be on \mathbb{P}^2 . Then a quadratic transformation based at Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 is well-defined and takes the octic onto a septic as in 5).

With a similar argument one can see that we can choose two triple points and one double point for the septic such that there exists a quadratic transformation based at those points sending the septic to a sextic as in 4). To get 3) we consider the triple point Q_1 and two double points Q_2, Q_3 of the sextic. Then we can consider three double points for the quintic such that a quadratic transformation based at those points sends the quintic onto a quartic as in 2). Eventually, if we base a quadratic transformation at the two double points of the quartic and at one of the six simple points, we can take the quartic onto the cubic in 1). The result is then proved. \square

From the above proposition, up to Cremona transformations, we can set $d_0 = 9$. In particular we can assume that the quadruple point of the curve B_0 is P_8 . Then we find

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 d_i = 21 - 2d_0 = 3$$

and $d_i \leq 3$ for any $i = 1, \dots, 5$.

Proposition 11.3. *In the above setting case I cannot occur.*

Proof. Let us consider the curves E'_i , $i = 1, 2$. Then $E'_i N_2 = E'_i(N + 2K_Y - 2G' - 2\sum_{i=1}^3 Z_i) = 2$ while $Z''N_2 = 0, Z'''N_2 = 1$. In particular, from the nefness of N_2 , E'_1 and E'_2 cannot be contained in Z'' or Z''' and they are not contracted on W . Thus

$$(11.5) \quad E'_i Z_j = 0, \quad 2E'_i Z'' + E'_i Z''' = 4 \quad (i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2, 3).$$

Since (11.5) holds we have a priori three possibilities. In the former case $E'_i Z'' = 2, E'_i Z''' = 0$ and then $\bar{E}'_i{}^2 = 1$ hence $\bar{E}'_i \bar{B}_0 = 2$ and $d_i = 3, s_1 = 8$. In the second case $E'_i Z'' = 1, E'_i Z''' = 2$ and then $\bar{E}'_i{}^2 = 2$ hence $\bar{E}'_i \bar{B}_0 = 5$ and $d_i = 3, s_1 = 7$. In the latter case $E'_i Z'' = 0, E'_i Z''' = 4$ hence $\bar{E}'_i \bar{N}_3 = 3$ and $\bar{E}'_i{}^2 = 13$ contradicting the Index theorem as in the proof of lemma 11.1.

Thus, since $\sum_{i=1}^5 d_i = 3$, one among E'_1 and E'_2 is necessarily contracted on W and we get a contradiction. \square

Case II: At least one of the cycles Z_i is reducible.

We know from corollary 4.11 that either Z_1, Z_2 are irreducible and $Z_3 = Z_1 + Z_2 + E'_k$ for a suitable $1 \leq k \leq 5$ or Z_1 is irreducible $Z_2 = Z_1 + C, Z_3 = 2Z_1 + C + E'_k$ for a suitable $1 \leq k \leq 5$ where C is a (-2) -curve.

Let us look at the (-6) -curve B_0 . In any case we have $B_0Z_1 = B_0Z_2 = 1$, $B_0Z_3 = 2$.

Proposition 11.4. *In the above setting case II cannot occur.*

Proof. If B_0 was contracted on W , then it should be contained either in Z'' or in Z''' . But when we contract the cycles Z_1, Z_2, Z_2 the self-intersection of the image B'_0 of B_0 is $B'^2_0 = B^2_0 + 1 + 1 + 4 = 0$. Since B_0 , hence B'_0 , is irreducible, it cannot be a component of a (-1) -cycle.

Computing B_0N_3 and B_0N_4 and recalling that N_3 is nef whereas $N_4 \equiv 0$, one can easily see that $B_0Z'' = B_0Z''' = 0$. Thus the image \bar{B}_0 of B_0 on the rational surface W is a curve of self-intersection 0 having a node or a cusp (depending on the structure of the cycles Z_i) at the point obtained by contracting Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 .

In particular we note that $\bar{B}_0\bar{N}_3 = B_0N_3 = 0$. Hence by the Index theorem and the rationality of W we infer $\bar{B}_0 = 0$. Contradiction. \square

Hence from propositions 11.3 and 11.4 we obtain

Theorem 11.5. *The case $n = 3\ell, n' = 0, n'' = n''' = 1$ cannot occur with $\ell = 1$.*

11.2. $n = 3\ell - 1$. From the results of section 8.4 when we contract the (-1) -cycles $G', Z_1, Z_2, Z'_1, Z'_2, Z''$ we get a rational surface W which is isomorphic to the projective plane \mathbb{P}^2 blown up at eight points P_1, \dots, P_8 .

We also recall that from corollary 4.11 the cycles Z_1 and Z_2 are irreducible (-1) -curves and $B_0N_1 = B_0(N + K_Y - G' - Z_1 - Z_2) = 2$. In particular, since $Z'_1N_1 = Z'_2N_1 = 0$ and $Z''N_1 = 1$, from the nefness of N_1 one can see that B_0 cannot be an irreducible component of any of these cycles, i.e. B_0 is not contracted on W . Let us compute (recall that $0 \equiv N_3 \equiv N + 3K_Y - 3G' - 3\sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - 2\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i - Z''$)

$$0 = B_0N_3 = 6 - B_0(2\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'')$$

hence $0 \leq B_0\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i \leq 3$ and we have

$$\bar{B}_0\bar{N}_2 = B_0N_2 = B_0(N + 2K_Y - 2G' - 2\sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i) = 4 - B_0\sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i \geq 1.$$

Thus we can write the following table

	B_0Z_1	B_0Z_2	$B_0Z'_1$	$B_0Z'_2$	B_0Z''	$\bar{B}_0\bar{N}_2$
a)	1	1	3	0	0	1
b)	1	1	2	1	0	1
c)	1	1	1	1	2	2
d)	1	1	1	0	4	3
e)	1	1	0	0	6	4

We now apply the Index theorem. Since $\bar{N}_2^2 = 1$ and $\bar{B}_0\bar{N}_2 = s \geq 1$ we find $\bar{B}_0^2 \leq s^2$ which excludes cases a), d), e) and forces $\bar{B}_0 \equiv \bar{N}_2$ in case b). We also note that in case c) we have $\bar{B}_0^2 = 2$.

Lemma 11.6. *Case b) cannot occur.*

Proof. Assume case b) holds. Since $\bar{B}_0 \equiv \bar{N}_2$, $B_0 Z_1 = B_0 Z_2 = 1$ and $E'_5 Z_1 = E'_4 Z_2 = 1$, if E'_4, E'_5 were not contracted on W we should have

$$1 \leq \bar{E}'_k \bar{B}_0 = E'_k N_2 = E'_k (N + 2K_Y - 2G' - 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i) = -E'_k \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i$$

for $k = 4, 5$. Then we should have $E'_k \leq Z'_i$ for some i and $0 \leq E'_k N_2 \leq Z'_i N_2 = 0$. Contradiction.

Thus E'_k is contracted on W and, from the nefness of N_2 , $E'_k \sum_i Z''_i = E'_k Z'' = 0$ ($k = 4, 5$). From the definition of N and from $Z'' N = 2$ we find

$$(11.6) \quad 5 = 2B_0 Z'' + E' Z'' = E' Z'' = (E'_1 + E'_2 + E'_3) Z''.$$

Moreover, for $k = 1, 2, 3$, since $N_3 = N + 3K_Y - 3G' - 3 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i - Z''$, $0 = E'_k N_3 = 3 - E'_k (2 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'')$ and

$$E'_k N_2 = E'_k (N + 2K_Y - 2G' - 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i - \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i) = 2 - E'_k \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i \geq 0.$$

Thus

$$(11.7) \quad 2E'_k \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + E'_k Z'' = 3$$

and $E'_k \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i \leq 2$ forces $-1 \leq E'_k Z'' \leq 3$.

Thus $E'_k Z''$ is odd and from (11.6) there should be at least one of the curves E'_k (say E'_3) such that $E'_k Z'' = 3$, $\bar{E}'_k \bar{N}_2 = 2$. We get a contradiction since from the Index theorem we should have $(\bar{E}'_3 - 2\bar{N}_2)^2 \leq 0$ or equivalently $\bar{E}'_3^2 \leq 4$. \square

We now study case c). Let us denote by d_0 the degree of the plane image of \bar{B}_0 . Since $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}' = \bar{N} - 3K_W$ the curve $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}'$ is sent to an element of $|-6K_{\mathbb{P}^2}|$.

We note that a quadratic transformation leaves the plane image of $|2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}'|$ unchanged. In particular even after any quadratic transformation the equation

$$(11.8) \quad 2d_0 + \sum_{i=1}^5 d_i = 18$$

holds, where d_0 is the degree of the image of \bar{B}_0 while $d_i, i = 1, \dots, 5$ are the degrees of the plane images of the curves \bar{E}'_i . In particular we have $d_0 \leq 9$.

The curve \bar{B}_0 satisfies the linear system

$$\begin{cases} \sum_j j^2 s_j = d_0^2 - \bar{B}_0^2 = d_0^2 - 2 \\ \sum_j j s_j = 3d_0 - \bar{B}_0 \bar{N}_2 = 3d_0 - 2 \\ \sum_j s_j \leq 8 \end{cases}$$

where s_j is the number of points among P_1, \dots, P_8 of multiplicity j for \bar{B}_0 . Then, as for (11.4), $d_0 \geq 3$ and we have the following list of solutions:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1) $d_0 = 3, s_1 = 7$ | 5) $d_0 = 7, s_3 = 3, s_2 = 5$ |
| 2) $d_0 = 4, s_2 = 2, s_1 = 6$ | 6) $d_0 = 8, s_3 = 6, s_2 = 2$ |
| 3) $d_0 = 5, s_2 = 5, s_1 = 3$ | 7) $d_0 = 9, s_4 = 1, s_3 = 7$ |
| 4) $d_0 = 6, s_3 = 1, s_2 = 6, s_1 = 1$ | |

Proposition 11.7. *All the above solutions are equivalent up to a finite number of Cremona quadratic transformations of \mathbb{P}^2 based at P_1, \dots, P_8 .*

Proof. See the proof of proposition 11.2. \square

From the above proposition, up to Cremona transformations, we can set $d_0 = 8$. In particular we can assume that the two double points of the octic are P_7, P_8 . Then we find

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 d_i = 18 - 2d_0 = 2$$

and $d_i \leq 2$ for any $i = 1, \dots, 5$. If one of the curves E'_i is contracted on W then it has $d_i = 0$ and the multiplicity at each of the points P_1, \dots, P_8 is 0.

If E'_i is not contracted on W we have two different numerical possibilities:

$$(11.9) \quad E'_i \sum_{j=1}^2 Z_j = 1, E'_i Z'_1 = E'_i Z'_2 = 0, E'_i Z'' = 0 \quad (i = 4, 5)$$

$$(11.10) \quad E'_i Z_1 = E'_i Z_2 = 0, 2E'_i \sum_{j=1}^2 Z'_j + E'_i Z'' = 3 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

When (11.9) holds we find $\bar{E}'_i{}^2 = -2$ hence, since $d_i \leq 2$, either $d_i = 1, s_1 = 3$ or $d_i = 2, s_1 = 6$. Moreover $\bar{E}'_i \bar{B}_0 = 1$.

When (11.10) holds we a priori have two possibilities. In the former case $E'_i \sum_{j=1}^2 Z'_j = 1, E'_i Z'' = 1$ and then $\bar{E}'_i{}^2 = -1$ hence $\bar{E}'_i \bar{B}_0 = 3$ and either $d_i = 1, s_1 = 2$ or $d_i = 2, s_1 = 5$. In the latter case $E'_i \sum_{j=1}^2 Z'_j = 0, E'_i Z'' = 3$ hence $\bar{E}'_i \bar{N}_2 = 2$ and $\bar{E}'_i{}^2 = 6$ contradicting the Index theorem as in the proof of lemma 11.6.

We now fix $i = 4, 5$. Then since $\bar{E}'_i \bar{N}_2 = 0$ we have $\sum_{j=1}^8 m_j = 3d_i$ where m_j is the multiplicity of \bar{E}'_i at P_j . Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \bar{E}'_i \bar{B}_0 = 8d_i - 3(m_1 + \dots + m_6) - 2(m_7 + m_8) \\ &= 8d_i - 3 \sum_{j=1}^8 m_j + (m_7 + m_8) = -d_i + m_7 + m_8 \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$(11.11) \quad d_i + 1 = m_7 + m_8 \leq 2$$

since there are no singular points among P_1, \dots, P_8 . Hence $d_i \leq 1$ and when $d_i = 1$ the line \bar{E}'_i must pass through P_7 and P_8 .

This excludes the 6-tuple $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5) = (8, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)$ since both \bar{E}'_4 and \bar{E}'_5 would be lines through the points P_7 and P_8 .

Then we have the following list of 6-tuples $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5)$:

$$(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0), \quad (8, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0), \quad (8, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0).$$

For $i = 1, 2, 3$, since $\bar{E}'_i \bar{N}_2 = 1$ (hence $\sum_{j=1}^8 m_j = 3d_i - 1$), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 3 &= \bar{E}'_i \bar{B}_0 = 8d_i - 3(m_1 + \dots + m_6) - 2(m_7 + m_8) \\ &= 8d_i - 3 \sum_{j=1}^8 m_j + (m_7 + m_8) = -d_i + 3 + m_7 + m_8 \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$(11.12) \quad m_7 + m_8 = d_i \leq 2.$$

We now study the 6-tuple of degrees $(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. Using (11.11), (11.12) and the fact that $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}'$ has total multiplicity 6 at each of the points P_1, \dots, P_8 we find the following configuration

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1

For the 6-tuple $(8, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$ we find

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1

For the 6-tuple $(8, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0)$ we have

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Remark 11.8. The conditions (11.11) and (11.12), the total multiplicity 6 of $2\bar{B}_0 + \bar{E}'$ at each of the points P_1, \dots, P_8 and the computation of the intersection numbers

$$\bar{E}'_i \bar{E}'_j = \begin{cases} 0 & i = 4, 5, i \neq j \\ \geq 1 & i \neq j, 1 \leq i, j \leq 3 \\ -1 & 1 \leq i = j \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

are sufficient to uniquely determine the configuration of points for each 6-tuple of degrees $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5)$.

Lemma 11.9. *The three above configurations are equivalent up to a finite number of quadratic transformations.*

Proof. We consider the 6-tuple $(8, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$. Let us apply a quadratic transformation based at P_1, P_2, P_8 . Since P_1 is a point of maximal multiplicity for both \bar{B}_0 and \bar{E}'_1 while P_2 is a point of maximal multiplicity for both \bar{B}_0 and \bar{E}'_2 , they cannot be infinitely near to any other point. Moreover P_8 is proximate to P_2 since the line E'_2 joins the two points and does not pass through any of the other points.

Hence a quadratic transformation based at P_1, P_2, P_8 is well-defined and we obtain $(8, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)$.

We now show that $(8, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)$ is equivalent to $(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. We know that P_8 is proximate to P_2 . A similar argument shows that P_7 is proximate to P_1 . Let us now consider the points P_3, P_4, P_5, P_6 . We claim that none of them can be proximate to P_1 or to P_2 . If this was the case, in fact, the octic should satisfy the proximity inequalities (see [Cal]) $3 \geq 3+2=5$ and we get a contradiction. Hence at least one of them, say P_3 , has to be a planar point and we can perform a quadratic transformation based at P_2, P_3, P_8 obtaining the 6-tuple $(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. \square

Thus all the 6-tuples are equivalent up to quadratic transformations and we can reduce to one of them, say $(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. We also note that the curve E'_3 is contracted on W . In particular we have $E'_3 \sum_{j=1}^2 Z'_j = 2, E'_3 Z'' = -1$.

Moreover since $E'_3 \leq Z''$ we find $E'_3 N_2 = 0$ and then from the Index theorem we have $(E'_3 + Z'_j)^2 = -3 - 1 + 2E'_3 Z'_j < 0$ (recall that $Z'_j N_2 = 0$ for any $j = 1, 2$) hence $E'_3 Z'_1 = E'_3 Z'_2 = 1$.

We now look at the surface Y which is isomorphic to the plane blown up at 14 points. Let us denote by P_9 the point obtained by contracting Z'' , P_{10} and P_{11} the points obtained by contracting the cycles Z'_j , P_{12} and P_{13} the contractions of Z_1 and Z_2 and, finally, P_{14} the contraction of G' . From section 8.4

$$2B_0 + E' \equiv 6G' + 3 \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i + 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i + Z'' - 6K_Y$$

hence the total multiplicity of $2B_0 + E'$ at P_9 is 5, at P_{10} and P_{11} is 4, at P_{12} and P_{13} is 3 and it is 0 at P_{14} . Therefore we can write the following table

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

Let us now see what the images of F' and H' are. We know that $F'G' = H'G' = 1$ hence their images pass through the point P_{14} . We also know they have no intersection with B_0 and with any of the curves E'_i .

Let us now consider F' . The computation for H' is similar. Its plane image is a curve of degree d with multiplicities m_1, \dots, m_{14} at the points P_1, \dots, P_{14} . From the above remarks we find the following relations

$$(11.13) \quad \begin{cases} m_{14} = 1 \\ 3 \sum_{i=1}^6 m_i + 2 \sum_{i=7}^9 m_i + \sum_{i=10}^{13} m_i = 8d \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i + \sum_{i=7}^{10} m_i = 2d \\ -m_1 + m_9 + m_{11} = 0 \\ -m_9 + m_{10} + m_{11} = 0 \\ -m_2 + m_7 + m_{12} = 0 \\ -m_3 + m_8 + m_{13} = 0 \end{cases}$$

One can easily see that F' (hence H') is not contracted on W . Since $F'N_1 = F'N_2 = 0$ we have $F' \sum_{i=1}^2 Z_i = F' \sum_{i=1}^2 Z'_i = 0 = F'Z''$. This forces $F'Z_i = F'Z'_i = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$, hence $m_i = 0$ for $9 \leq i \leq 13$. We can then rewrite (11.13) as

$$(11.14) \quad \begin{cases} m_{14} = 1 \\ m_1 = 0 \\ m_2 + m_3 = d \\ m_7 = m_2 \\ m_8 = m_3 \\ m_4 + m_5 + m_6 = d \end{cases}$$

Since F' is a (-3) -curve from (11.14) we have

$$-3 = d^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{14} m_i^2 = -(d - 2m_2)^2 - m_4^2 - m_5^2 - m_6^2 - 1$$

hence $(d - 2m_2)^2 + m_4^2 + m_5^2 + m_6^2 = 2$. First of all we note that

$$2 \geq m_4^2 + m_5^2 + m_6^2 \geq m_4 + m_5 + m_6 = d$$

forces $d \leq 2$. If $d = 2$ we find $m_2 = 1$ and $(m_4, m_5, m_6) = (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1)$ or $(0, 1, 1)$. Using (11.14) we find $m_2 = m_3 = m_7 = m_8 = m_{14} = 1$. Hence F' and H' cannot be both sent to conics, since otherwise they should have at least 5 common points while $F'H' = 0$ on Y .

When $d = 1$ we find $-1 \leq 1 - 2m_2 \leq 1$ hence either $m_2 = m_7 = 0, m_3 = m_8 = 1$ or $m_2 = m_7 = 1, m_3 = m_8 = 0$. F' and H' cannot be sent to a conic and a line respectively, since they should have at least 3 common points (P_2, P_7, P_{14}) or (P_3, P_8, P_{14}) . Contradiction.

If $d = 0$ then $-1 \leq -2m_2 \leq 1$ forces $m_2 = 0$. Hence from (11.14) we get $m_2 = m_3 = m_7 = m_8 = 0, m_4 + m_5 + m_6 = 0$. Thus $\{m_4, m_5, m_6\} = \{1, 0, -1\}$.

From the above analysis either F' and H' are both sent to lines or one of them is contracted on \mathbb{P}^2 . In the former case we have the configuration

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

In the latter case we can assume that the contracted curve (resp. one of the contracted curves) has $m_4 = 1, m_5 = -1, m_6 = 0$. If the second curve is a conic we

find the configuration

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

If it is a line we find

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

while if they are both contracted we have

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Lemma 11.10. *The configurations given by the 6-tuples $(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)$ and $(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$ are equivalent up to quadratic transformations.*

Proof. Let us study the configuration with two lines. One can easily see that P_2 and P_3 are planar points since they are of maximal multiplicity for the octic, the conic and one of the two lines simultaneously. Moreover P_7 is proximate to P_2 while P_3 is proximate to P_8 . Thus P_1 cannot be proximate to P_2 or to P_3 since otherwise the octic would contradict the proximity inequalities (see [Cal]) $3 \geq 3 + 2 = 5$.

With a similar argument one can show that P_4 and P_5 are planar points too. If we base a quadratic transformation at P_3, P_4, P_8 we obtain the configuration with a line and a contracted curve. \square

We look at the eigenvalues of the curves $B_0, E'_i, 1 \leq i \leq 5, F'$ and H' for the action of the automorphism of order 3. We know that F' and H' correspond to different eigenvalues since they come from the blow-up of a singularity of type A_2 (see [Cal, T]). From now on let us set $\omega := e^{2\pi i/3}$. If B_0 corresponds to the eigenvalue ω then it appears with multiplicity 1 in the branch locus of the simple

triple cover associated to $X \longrightarrow Y = X/(\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})$. Let us assume that E'_i corresponds to the eigenvalue ω^{ν_i} , F' corresponds to the eigenvalue ω^{ν_F} and H' to $\omega^{2\nu_F}$.

Proposition 11.11. *The case $n = 3\ell - 1, n' = 2, n'' = 1$ cannot occur with multi-degrees $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5, d_F, d_H) = (8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)$ and $(8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$.*

Proof. We have already shown that the two configurations in the statement are equivalent up to quadratic transformations. Let us consider

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Since the total degree of the branch curve on \mathbb{P}^2 has to be a multiple of 3 and since the two lines correspond to different eigenvalues, the conic appears with multiplicity 2 in the branch divisor, hence $\nu_1 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$.

The points P_2, P_3 are not infinitely near to any other point since they are the only points which are triple for the octic and simple for both the conic and one of the two lines. The total multiplicity at P_3 of the branch divisor has to be a multiple of 3. Then we obtain the equation

$$3 + \nu_1 + \nu_5 + \nu_H \equiv 3 + 2 + \nu_5 + \nu_H \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

which forces $\nu_H + \nu_5 \equiv 2\nu_F + \nu_5 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$.

On the other hand the same computation for P_2 gives us

$$3 + \nu_1 + \nu_4 + \nu_F \equiv 3 + 2 + \nu_4 + \nu_F \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

which forces $\nu_F + \nu_4 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Then since $\nu_i, \nu_F \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{3}$ we find $\nu_F \equiv \nu_4 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ hence $\nu_5 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Contradiction. \square

Proposition 11.12. *The case $n = 3\ell - 1, n' = 2, n'' = 1$ cannot occur with degrees $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5, d_F, d_H) = (8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2)$.*

Proof. Let us consider the points P_1, P_2, P_3 . They are of maximal multiplicity for both the octic and one of the two conics hence they cannot be infinitely near to any of the points $P_j, j \geq 4$. Since there is an irreducible conic passing through all the three points, we can perform a quadratic transformation based at P_1, P_2, P_3 and we obtain the following configuration

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
7	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

We now show that this new configuration cannot occur.

Let us consider the points P_4, P_5, P_6 . Since they are triple points for the septic they cannot be infinitely near to any other point P_j , $j \leq 3$ or $j \geq 7$. Moreover the conic H' passes through P_5 and P_6 but not through P_4 . Hence one among P_5 and P_6 has to be a planar point.

If P_6 was planar, then the total multiplicity of P_6 in the branch divisor of the simple triple cover has to be a multiple of 3. Thus $3 + \nu_H \equiv 0 \pmod 3$ which forces $\nu_H \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. We get a contradiction since H' is an irreducible component of the branch divisor. Thus P_5 is a planar point and P_6 is proximate to P_5 . But then when we blow up P_5 the exceptional divisor F' should pass through P_6 . Contradiction. \square

Proposition 11.13. *The case $n = 3\ell - 1, n' = 2, n'' = 1$ cannot occur with degrees $(d_0, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5, d_F, d_H) = (8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$.*

Proof. Let us consider the points P_1, P_2, P_3 . They are of maximal multiplicity for both the octic and one of the two conics hence they cannot be infinitely near to any of the points $P_j, j \geq 4$. Since there is an irreducible conic passing through all the three points, we can perform a quadratic transformation based at P_1, P_2, P_3 and we obtain the following configuration

	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4	P_5	P_6	P_7	P_8	P_9	P_{10}	P_{11}	P_{12}	P_{13}	P_{14}
7	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

We now show that this new configuration cannot occur. Let us consider the points P_4, P_5, P_6 . Since they are triple points for the septic they cannot be infinitely near to any other point P_j , $j \leq 3$ or $j \geq 7$. Moreover P_4 is proximate to P_5 which is also proximate to P_6 . In particular P_6 is a planar point.

Since P_6 is planar, the total multiplicity of P_6 in the branch divisor of the simple triple cover has to be a multiple of 3. Thus $3 + \nu_H \equiv 0 \pmod 3$ which forces $\nu_H \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. We get a contradiction since H' is an irreducible component of the branch divisor. \square

Hence we obtain

Theorem 11.14. *The case $n = 3\ell - 1, n' = 2, n'' = 1$ cannot occur.*

With analogous computations we can prove (cf. [Pa, sections 5.2.1, 5.2.2])

Theorem 11.15. *The cases $n = 3\ell, n' = 0, n'' = n''' = 1$ with $\ell = 0, n = 3\ell - 2, n' = 5$ and $n = 3\ell - 3$ cannot occur.*

Collecting the proofs of theorems 5.17, 6.2, 9.4, 10.11, 10.12, 10.13, 11.5, 11.14 and 11.15 we eventually obtain theorem 1.3.

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